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WASHINGTON.

Republican Senatorial Caucus on the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

The Bill Not to be Disposed of at this Session.

Passage of the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

The Organization of the Forty-first Congress.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 22.

This being WASHINGTON'S Birthday, the Senate devoted itself to caucussing rather than legislation. The Republican members met in the ladies' reception room at 11 A. M., and after a very vigorous discussion of the Tenure-of-Office repeal adjourned; but the only work of the session was the prayer and reading of the journal, when the Senate adjourned and the caucus again convened.

The first business transacted was a resolution to prevent conflict of jurisdiction in the award of offices by asserting the right of the Senators from every State to recommend exclusively applicants for office in that State. The resolution adopted reads thus:

Resolved, That as the sense of this caucus no Senator should sign recommendations to office for any person not of his own State, excepting Territorial appointments upon whose confirmation he may be called to act.

The caucus proceeded to consider the Tenure-of-Office repeal question. A sharp discussion followed, several Senators taking the ground that it was an abuse of the caucus system to attempt to control such a matter by caucus action. They were willing to submit matters of appointments and matters of detail, but not matters of principle, to the determination of a caucus. Several gentlemen announced that they would not be bound by any action the caucus might take on this subject, and quite a number left. Messrs. MORTON, FESSENDEN, SHERMAN and THAYER were among those who most vigorously favored the repeal, while CONKLING, EDMUNDS and FRELINGHUYSEN were in favor of modification. The opposition to the repeal finally offered the following preamble and resolution, which which was agreed to by yeas 22, nays 4, more than half the Senators having left.

Whereas, We deem it inexpedient to appropriate the time necessary for the discussion and passage of the act known as the Civil Tenure Act during the few remaining days of this Congress, but it is the sense of this caucus that this subject shall have the action of the Senate among the first bills to be considered by the next Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That this bill be postponed for this session.

There will be an effort made in the Senate to-morrow, or Wednesday, to proceed with the consideration of this question, notwithstanding the caucus action.

The caucus also decided that the Senate should adhere to the text of the constitutional amendment as it last passed that body, and ask for a Committee of Conference. This lessens the few remaining chances of success for that measure.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Gen. SCHENCK made a vigorous effort to-day to induce the House to agree to discuss and dispose of his Finance bill at once by considering it for two hours in ten-minute speeches, but under the pressure of unfinished appropriation bills, he found the House unwilling to make any arrangement, so he went on and made his speech—a very concise and able one, too. At the close of it, a motion to proceed with the Post Office Appropriation bill prevailed and the finance bill was left as the unfinished business to come up like an irrepressible ghost every time it is not suppressed by privileged questions. The indications in the House to-day go to show that it will scarcely have fair consideration at this session. There is not patience enough among members to consider so important a subject at this stage of proceedings. It will have a strong and well-organized support, but it may not after all reach a final vote at this session.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The contest over the organization of the next House of Representatives is growing very active. The canvass for the Speakership between Messrs. DAWES and BLAINE is very close, and the result lies wholly in the hands of some thirty or more members who have refused to commit themselves to either candidate. There is some probability that Ohio may present a candidate in the person of Mr. GARFIELD. There are four candidates for Clerk—Mr. MCPHERSON, present incumbent, ex-Congressman HART, of New-York, Gen. ECKLEY, of Ohio, and Col. MCKEE, of Kentucky. both members of the present House. The chances are decidedly with Mr. MCPHERSON. Gen. WASHBURN, of Indiana, is contesting the post of Sergeant-at-Arms with Mr. ORDWAY, the present occupant. Mr. BUXTON will have serious opposition as Doorkeeper, but Mr. KING, as Postmaster, will encounter his predecessor, Col. GIVEN, of Ohio.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The indications are that there will be no action taken during the present session of Congress on the *Alabama* Treaty. The shortness of the session and the large amount of business before Congress, coupled with the fact that it is likely to give rise to a long debate in Executive session, will in all probability preclude its consideration until after the 4th of March. There is no chance whatever of its ratification, but Senators will not be contented with a simple vote of rejection.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

The St. Thomas Treaty is still undecided in the Committee on Foreign Relations, but an adverse report will be presented whenever it is taken up.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, met this afternoon, but reached no result. The contested point is the House amendment to consolidate the South American missions. Gen. BUTLER who is on the Committee, now expresses his willingness to except Chili, thus allowing Gen. KILPATRICK to remain undisturbed, but Senator SUMNER objects to any change at all. A disagreement is probable and another conference will probably follow.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The President sent to the House to-day a brief veto message of the Copper Tariff bill, which will be found elsewhere; it was not read, but will be acted on to-morrow where the bill originally passed. It had just a two-thirds vote in the House, and its friends claim that the veto makes it several votes stronger. In the Senate it passed by a vote largely in excess of two-thirds, and it is generally believed that it will to-morrow be passed in both houses. This is the second veto this session.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The report of the Election Frauds Committee will be submitted to the House to-morrow. It is very elaborate and very much longer than any paper in New-York even will care to print, making over eighty pages of printed matter. It covers the whole subject and a great deal more. It is written with all the legal acumen and verbosity, for which its author, Judge LAWRENCE, is noted. It deals with the facts of the frauds in New-York, and presents an appalling case of crime and outrage upon the ballot-box, half of it is devoted to an exhaustive discussion of the remedies for such frauds, which discussion ramifies into proposed amendments to the Naturalization laws, the election of Representatives, amendments to the Constitution and the counting of the electoral vote. In fact, nearly every phase of election affairs pertinent to this investigation, or otherwise near or remote, from the outrages of the repeaters in the Sixth Ward, down to BUTLER'S recent outrage in the House, is discussed from a high legal standpoint, and constitutional remedies proposed. Portions of the report will be found very interesting, but in general it will lack readers because of its interminable length.

THE EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House passed, without debate, in the morning hour, a joint resolution granting the right of road through the public domain to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, known as the Fremont route, to the Pacific. This road runs through the northern portion of Texas, and this resolution revives all the powers and privileges of the old El Paso Railroad charter of Texas, which granted 15,000,000 acres of land.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

HOSPITALITIES OFFERED TO MR. JOHNSON.

The Mayor of Baltimore and a Committee of the Baltimore City Council called at the Executive Mansion this forenoon for the purpose of presenting to President JOHNSON the resolutions passed by the Council of that city tendering to the President the hospitalities of Baltimore during his passage through that place *en route* to Nashville, at the close of his Administration. Representative PHELPS, of Maryland, accompanied them and introduced the gentlemen to Mr. JOHNSON. Mayor BANKS read the resolutions and addressed the President in a few brief remarks, making complimentary reference to his career. The President expressed his gratitude at the compliment, and in reference to the invitation signified that he would be glad to accept it, and would at a future time designate a day when he would visit Baltimore, which would be satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. JOHNSON spoke about two minutes, and in the course of his remarks alluded to his administration of the office of President, which he stated had been exercised in the interest of peace and harmony and for the general good of the country, without regard to any present or future personal popularity. His constant aim had been toward the restoration of prosperity to the country and the happiness of all its citizens. The proceedings were held in the East Room, about fifty persons being present, the majority of whom accompanied the Committee from Baltimore.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT has been at his headquarters all day. Several visitors called, but nothing of special interest transpired.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The full extent of the bill restricting the franking privilege, which went to the President for his signature, is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Government, member of Congress, or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege, to exercise said privilege otherwise than by his or her written autograph signature upon matter franked, and all letters or other mail matter not thus franked by the written signature of a person entitled by law to exercise said privilege, shall be charged with the rates of postage which are now or may hereafter be established by law."

CABINET OFFICERS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Cabinet officers WELLES, SCHOFIELD and EVARTS had long interviews with the President this morning.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who has been here several days, left the city this evening.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of J. W. Moore, Esq., Thomas P. Porter, Esq., of Kentucky, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. M. A. Carpenter, William J. Rockwell, Esq., of Wisconsin, and Horace M. Hastings, Esq., of California, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this Court.

No. 79—Adolphus Durant, appellant, *vs.* The Essex Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in the cause, with costs.

No. 73.—Wm. O. Brown, appellant, *vs.* James R. Shanson, claimant of the bark *A. P. Nichols*; and No. 74—The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, appellant, *vs.* James R. Shanson, &c. Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decrees of the said Circuit Court in the case, with costs.

No. 91.—The Town of Beloit, Plaintiff in Error, *vs.* Samuel C. Morgan—The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. Palmer, of counsel for the town of Beloit, and continued by Mr. Carpenter of counsel for Morgan, and by Mr. Ryan, for the town of Beloit.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Ihrie, Paymaster, has been ordered to report to Gen. Leslie for duty in the Pay Department of New-York. Post Chaplain Van Horne has been ordered to Fort Saunders, Wyoming Territory. First Lieutenant C. P. Rogers of the Fifth Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan for duty in the Department of the Missouri.

Admiral DAVIS communicates to the Navy Department the employment of the vessels in the South Atlantic Squadron during December, as follows: The *Guerriere* was off Montevideo; the *Pawnee* and *Quinnebaug* were at anchor off Buenos Ayres; the *Wasp* was off Montevideo, and the *Kansas* was off Corrientes.

Surgeon BROWN, U. S. N., has been ordered to special duty in connection with the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, San Francisco.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

A SHORT SESSION.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and after prayer by the Chaplain, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the unfinished business of Saturday, the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, was postponed, and the Currency bill, as amended in the House, was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to non-concur in the House amendment, with a view to asking for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, appealed to Mr. SHERMAN to let the bill be passed for a time until there should be a larger attendance of Senators, and Mr. SHERMAN agreed to do so.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EXPORTS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Exports and Drawbacks.

Mr. PERRY moved to amend the bill so as to abolish also the office of Naval Officer.

Mr. SHERMAN asked him to withdraw the amendment as one which would give rise to discussion, and thereby embarrass the bill, but Mr. PERRY declined, and insisted upon a vote on the amendment. He said there were only six ports in the country that had Naval Officers. In all the other ports the duties of Naval Officer were performed by the Collector, and the Collectors of these six ports also could easily perform these duties if the office of Naval Officer was abolished.

Mr. CAMERON thought that the office, which the Senator from Connecticut would abolish, one of the most important in the country, and was, therefore, strongly opposed to the abolition of it.

Mr. FERRIS' amendment was rejected, and the bill was then passed.

DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported the House resolution in relation to certain purchases of stationery by the Interior Department, from the firm of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, and upon his motion it was taken up and passed.

THE CURRENCY BILL AGAIN.

Mr SHERMAN then renewed his motion to disagree to the House amendment to the Currency bill, and asked a Committee of Conference.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called attention to some of the features of the House amendment, particularly the provision requiring States having an excess of currency to pay it into the Treasury for distribution elsewhere.

Mr. WILLIAMS was opposed to all attempts to regulate the circulation of the currency by legislation, and thought it ought to be left to the operation of the laws of trade.

Mr. POMEROY said he would vote for the House amendment, because it would secure at least an approximation to justice.

Mr. CAMERON thought the subject too important to be trusted to a Committee of Conference or be hastily legislated upon at the end of the session, and was in favor of leaving it to be dealt with under the incoming Administration. He therefore moved to postpone the subject.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend the fourth section of the House amendment limiting the circulation of notes to banks in States having less than their *pro rata* of banking circulation to forty millions, and providing that an equal amount of United States notes shall be retired as fast as the currency shall be issued.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the amendment, if passed, would lead to extended debate, which might result in the defeat of the bill for the session; and if so, no power on earth would be able to prevent a sweeping redistribution of the currency of the National Banks.

Mr. CAMERON restated his views of the great importance of the subject, and predicted that the time was near when the Government would sever its connection with the National Banks.

Mr. CORBETT offered a long amendment as an additional section, which was rejected.

After further discussion the Senate, by a vote of 27 nays to 26 yeas, refused to concur in the amendment, and, by another vote, asked for a Committee of Conference.

THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to regulate the appraisement and collection of duties on imports was taken up.

Mr. MORRELL, of Vermont, opposed the bill as proposing a new experiment, demanding an increased number of Custom House officers, and to foster corruption.

Mr. TRUMBULL defended the bill, and said its object was to avoid the delays which occur in New-York in the inspection of goods consigned to interior points.

Mr. MORGAN opposed the bill because it proposed to make a further application of the bonding system, which had already injuriously affected the revenue, and, also, because it seemed to him unconstitutional. He also opposed the bill because it provided for the erection of an army of new Custom-house officers. He was going on to state other objections when he yielded to

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the Constitutional Amendment as it came from the House. Carried.

Mr. STEWART then moved to non-concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. BUCKALEW appealed to the Senate to refuse to yield to the dictation of the House, which had got in the habit of having its own way in regard to all measures of a political character.

Mr. WARNER moved to concur in the House amendment.

Mr. POMEROY objected to the Constitutional Amendment being pressed now, when everybody understood that the session this evening was to be devoted to the consideration of business.

The President appointed as the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate in regard to the Currency bill, Messrs. SHERMAN, MORGAN and CAMERON.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone the consideration of the amendment, and to take up again the bill to regulate the appraisement and collection of duties on imports.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the motion, because he was opposed to the bill, and also because he did not wish to have it come up to-morrow after the morning hour as unfinished business.

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion was not carried, and the Constitutional Amendment was again taken up.

After a brief discussion it was again postponed, on motion of Mr. CAMERON.

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

The Senate then took up and passed the bill supplementary to the act to authorize the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

The bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company, was then taken up, and, pending action upon it, the Senate, at 11 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To recognize the independence of Cuba. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PRUYN—To require persons applying for copyright to deposit a copy of their work in the State Library of the State in which they reside. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. NORRIS—A joint resolution of the Alabama Legislature, to urge on Congress the payment of interest on $103,991 of the two and three per cent. funds that accrued between the years 1820 and 1821. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PIERCE—To devote a part of the public lands in Alabama to the works of internal improvement in that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JULIAN—Relative to soldiers' bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PILE—Resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in favor of equalizing soldiers' bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURN (Wis.)—Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature for an extension of time for the construction of the St. Croix River Railroad to Bayfield, to the Northern Wisconsin Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Granting right of way, and public lands of the United States, for the construction of the Orville and Virginia City Railroad line. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DONNELLY—In relation to agricultural scrip. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in reference to claims for damage occasioned by the Quantrell and other rebel raids, to a Court-house and Post Office at Topeka, a Custom-house and Post Office at Leavenworth, and in favor of further subsidies in money and bonds for the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. TIFT—To amend the National Banking law. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution granting right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean; and moved the previous question on its pasfage.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, remarked that it was a very importrnt measure, and appealed to the House not to second the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered; nays 45, yeas 122.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived. Yeas 34, nays 124. The joint resolution was then passed. Yeas 122, nays 40.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. SCHENCK called up the bill introduced by him and reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to strengthen the public credit, and relating to contracts for the payment of coin. He moved to suspend the rules, so as to limit debate to two hours, the speeches to be confined to ten minutes each.

Mr. SCOFIELD stated that the Committee on Appropriations would endeavor to press the Appropriation bills at the day and evening sessions. He reminded the House that the Legislative and Judiciary bills, and the Post Office bill, were still pending, and that the Indian Appropriation bill had come back from the Senate with a large number of amendments, and he said that unless the House would go at those bills to-day and keep at them every day this week, they could not be passed this session, and the next Congress would require to have a long session after the 4th of March.

The Speaker added that there were seven privileged reports of Committees to be made, some of which would give rise to debate.

The House refused to suspend the rules for a two-hours' debate.

Mr. SCHENCK said he did not wish to press such a bill without some debate. He moved to suspend the rules so as to have an hour's debate.

After he had made some remarks, the House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would then have to go on with his remarks, and move the previous question on the passage of the bill. He then said:

REMARKS OF MR. SCHENCK.

Mr. SCHENCK—Mr. Speaker, when I introduced some three or four weeks ago the bill which is numbered 1,744 on the files of the House, and had it printed and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, I gave notice that on a motion to reconsider that reference, which I afterward entered, I would at some convenient time bring the subject before the House for its consideration. I call up that motion now. In doing this, if I can secure the concurrence of a majority of the members, I shall hope not only that the motion to reconsider may prevail, but that after such discussion as may be deemed expedient and desirable at this late period of the session, the bill may be put upon its passage and receive the favorable judgment of the House. I am encouraged in this hope by the action and sanction of the Committee of Ways and Means. Since the bill has been before them they have given it careful examination and consideration, and have instructed me to report their approval of it, with a recommendation that it be passed without any amendment. Before proceeding with any further remarks, I will ask to have the bill read at the Clerk's desk.

The bill was then read by the Clerk, and Mr. SCHENCK resumed:

Mr. Speaker, the first criticism that will naturally be made on this proposed act of legislation will be that there is very little of it. That is true. I do not pretend that it embraces by any means all that it may become necessary to do in order to the restoration of our country and Government to a sound financial condition. I do not pretend that it is more than a step or two in that direction. But the first steps in that direction must be taken; and I shall be happy if I have suggested those which are safe and of obvious and primary necessity, and which will be adopted with such unanimity or by such majority as will make them the beginning leading to some fixed and extended system to be developed as our national policy in the future. To the future and to another Congress I am willing to leave much of this work. Restoration in anything is a task of time and not of a day; and the perfectness and the ultimate success of any such work of restoration is generally proportioned to the deliberation and caution with which it is conducted. And I believe more than this. I believe that with a nation, as with an individual, health is to be restored by care and diet and nursing, more even than by the use of right remedies, and that we can reach only through gradual convalescence a normal soundness of condition. Disease may be protracted by an impatient attempt to hasten a cure. Let us consider briefly the revenue of the United States. I will rsk you to hear me speak of our resources. In that direction the theme is too vast for our present discussion. Measuring the future wealth of this broad land by the present, as we do the present by its increase on the past, it is almost too great for the reach of imagination. But let us look at the actual means we have now or may count on hereafter with which to meet, provide for and discharge every incumbrance on this our magnificent and rich national inheritance. Take first the revenues of the past year, with all its exceptional and unfavorable circumstances. We have had a corrupt and extravagant Administration. Inefficient and dishonest officers either failed to levy or collect a great share of the taxes, or aided others to rob and defraud the Treasury, while conviction of the scoundrels has, in most instances, only been followed by Executive pardon. Foreign territory was purchased at a cost of $7,200,000 in gold, equal to $10,000,000 of currency. The bounties paid to soldiers who served in the war against rebellion was $43,000,000. The arrears of accumulated interest paid on compound interest notes amounted to over $10,000,000. We have had to disburse, to meet the great expense of an Indian war, other millions beyond the ordinary needs of a time of peace. Other large expenditures have been required, which we shall after this in whole or in part escape, to keep up a military force in the unreconstructed States of the South, and to support the Freedmen's Bureau and other machinery incident to the government of those States in their abnormal and transitional condition. And yet with all these extraordinary demands on the Treasury a balance of over $28,000,000 was carried to surplus account at at the close of the fiscal year. Look next to the coming year, and what is the prospect? The Secretary of the Treasury has estimated for the fiscal year to end on the 30th of June, 1880, to meet all expenditures, including interest on the public debt, $303,000,000. This is against $336,000,000 for the present year, which will expire on the 30th of June, 1869; making a difference in our favor of $33,000,000. But the Committee on Appropriations in this House assure us that all that will be required for the next fiscal year will not exceed $290,000,000, thus promising an additional saving of $13,000,000, or an aggregate retrenchment of $46,000,000, as compared with the present year. I have confidence that this is not too favorable a statement. What will probably be our receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867? Mr. WELLS, the Special Commissioner of Revenue, places them at:

From customs duties, in gold	$170,000,000
From internal taxes on the basis of the present laws, and with a new and more efficient and honest administration of them..	160,000,000
From miscellaneous sources, including the premium on gold, sales of land and other public property, &c.	26,000,000
Making a total of	$356,000,000

The reasons of the Special Commissioner for anticipating an increase of revenue, are set forth with some fullness of detail in the able official report made by him last month. They are founded, so far as revenue from internal taxes is concerned, in part on the receipts to be expected from distilled spirits, tobacco, cigars, and other sources. Those receipts will be much increased, as is already proved by the working of the amended law of July last relating to distilled spirits; and if, at this session, or even in the next Congress, we can enact into a law the pending general bill, which has passed the House and gone to the Senate, revising, reforming and readjusting the whole system of internal taxation, with its provisions for deriving more from banks, brokers, lotteries, public amusements and various luxuries, a still larger aggregate sum will be raised for public use without any proportionate addition to the burdens of the people. But counting confidently on a reformed, faithful and honest administration of the Government under the incoming President, I look for a larger public income, even without change of the laws, than the Special Commissioner has estimated. Studying the subject with all the care and calculation that I have been able to give to it, I venture to set my figures against his. I believe we shall have for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

From customs duties (in gold)	$180,000,000
From internal taxes	188,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	20,000,000
A total of	$388,000,000

This will indicate a surplus for that year of $98,000,000, as against a surplus estimated by the Special Commissioner of $66,000,000, over the aggregate of needed expenditures estimated by the Committee on Appropriations. Let not gentlemen around me deem me extravagant in these calculations of our national wealth and national risources for even the near future. The immense and wonderful growth of agricultural resources in the great interior of our country—on the rich plains and in the valleys of the West and Northwest, and the untold mineral wealth which is not much more than beginning to be understood and developed in the Middle States, among the mountains of the Pacific slope, and in other portions of our wide-spread country, are subjects of familiar speculation. But who has yet fully anticipated what is to be the measure of prosperity opening to the States which have so lately emerged from a career of mad rebellion? Whatever their crimes and the crimes of their people have cost to us in blood and treasure, they at least will have recompense for all their sufferings and disorders and temporary impoverishment in their freedom from the curse which formerly paralyzed their energies. Under a system of free labor and general industry, when they shall have grown wiser than they yet are, so as to put aside the political and social obstacles wh'ch still so much impede their progress in material wealth, it is not possible to calculate a limit to the career of prosperity on which they may enter; and such prosperity must soon, by its returns in the shape of taxes, help to contribute, far beyond what that part of the country has done heretofore, to fill the common treasury of the nation.

Mr. Speaker: I will not pursue this subject of national resources and national revenue any further. I return to the practical questions which occupy all minds: How are we to restore an impaired public credit? How are we to be relieved of the inconveniencies of a depreciated currency? What are the first steps to be taken? To my mind the very foremost of all duties is to meet directly, squarely, honestly the questions, What do we owe, and in what money are we bound to pay? Let us dig to the solid rock and on that build. For this I offer the first section of this bill. Let us be frank with our creditors and with the world. This great nation cannot afford to be otherwise. Our credit in the money market of the world ought to be as high as the highest; and if it lingers almost the lowest on the list, measured by the rate of interest which we have to pay on our public bonds, it is not because capitalists at home or abroad are ignorant of our great means to pay, but because we have given them too much reason to doubt our willingness to meet our obligations in the letter and spirit of the terms on which they were contracted. Listen to what I read from a foreign paper which has just been sent to me. FELIX AUCAIGNE, a French journalist and economist, has published in the *Patrie*, at Paris, a very friendly notice of American securities in Europe. An English paper, translating and republishing this article, makes this comment:

"If the French get hold of the idea that the most secure Government is that of Washington; that the most rising country is the United States; that the most scrupulously honorable among communities is the Great Republic, an immense strength will be given to American credit. Germany is impressed with these notions, and the consequence is that the strength of American credit in Europe centers in Frankfort. The time will shortly come when that credit will be as strong in Paris."

Can anything be truer? *Fas est ab hoste doceri*; and yet that is written in no spirit of hostility.

We have issued certain bonds, and agreed to pay them only "in lawful money," in "United States notes," in that which by law we have made currency in this country and for our people. In that currency, where it is so stipulated in the law authorizing the issue, we have a right to pay. We have issued certain other bonds under provisions of law which only describe the amounts of them as for so many "dollars." In those authorizing laws it has not been expressed that the "dollar" was to mean or stand for anything else than what a dollar had been held to be always since the beginning of the Government—a hundred cents, or its equivalent in coin. We have had disputes among ourselves as to the true meaning of these statutes, and conflicting interpretations have been given, depending on comparison and construction of their various sections and clauses, until the heads of honest men have been made to ache in the endeavor to hunt a clear meaning through ambiguity. Honest men have remembered, too, that the bonds were taken on the faith of contemporaneous declarations by Congress and the agents of the Government that they were payable in gold. But there, in the law, all the while, has stood out plainly the promise to pay so many dollars to the public creditor. Let us do it. Let us do it, remembering that the most priceless property of a nation is its credit, on the maintenance of which untarnished its very power to preserve its existence may sometime depend. Remembering, too, that while dealings between individuals of the same country may be presumed in the absence of express agreement to be in what is made the lawful currency of that country, a nation, on the contrary, is but as an individual member of the family of nations; and when it puts forth its obligations it offers them not only to its own citizens, but in the market of the world for the money of the world. And the money of the world, it needs no argument to show, is that universal standard of value and medium of exchange which all Govrenments have concurred in making of the precious metals. So much for the first section of the bill. The second section is not a provision for the resumption of specie payments, but a preparation for resumption. It leaves to the people by their voluntary transactions to bring about for themselves a change from the use of depreciated paper to the representative of actual values. And while this is done by giving the power to enforce contracts for coin and coin values, the provision is so carefully guarded in terms as not to be subject to the objection most frequently urged against such an act of legislation. It cannot be made an instrument in the hands of a hard creditor for the oppression of an embarrassed debtor under the specious pretext of renewal of a contract made on a different basis. I think there are few intelligent persons now who do not believe that a return to specie payments is desirable. The common judgment of the country is for only such paper substitute, to be used for a circulating medium, as is convertible at pleasure into that which is recognized as a safer and more certain measure of values all the world over. Whether in view of the decision just made by the Supreme Court of the United States any provision of law for legalizing contracts for the payment of coin be needed, may, perhaps, be a question. But it is a question which had better be resolved by positive enactment. And in any event it is desirable to be moving in the direction of judicial judgment. But how, or by what process, are we to come back to the gold standard? That is the problem to be solved. Return at once to specie payments is, from the want of coin sufficient for such an occasion, simply impossible. And if such sudden resumption were possible, it would be most disastrous in its effects by the ruin it would bring upon the debtor class, which controls the productive industry of the country.

A scheme for resumption to take place at a certain date in the future, to be fixed by law, would be productive, I believe, of embarrassment and disaster little less serious and immediate. While the Government would be hoarding or purchasing coin to prepare for the given day, thus withdrawing that solid part of our currency from any use as such, and so enhancing its comparative value by an increased demand, brokers and speculators, on the other hand, stimulated and tempted by the percentage of profit to be made by the operation, would be taking the paper money of the Government out of circulation and laying it up for conversion into gold when the day of coin payments should arrive. Thus the channels of trade would be drained of money in two directions, and the country deprived in a good degree of both kinds of currency. Prices of all property and labor would go down under this double exhaustion of the present supply of a circulating medium until the prescribed period for resumption; and then the hoarders of greenbacks, having converted them into coin, would make accumulated gain by purchasing everything at the ruinous rates to which market values would be reduced; and a third profit would follow from the subsequent gradual and natural rise of prices to an ordinary specie standard. To me it seems that every plan is a mistake which proposes resumption as the direct object of legislation, or which at this time would enforce specie payments at a fixed date. Resumption, in my opinion, to be safe and lasting, must come as a consequence of an economical and sagacious administration of our financial affairs. And here I conclude. It is for the House now to determine by its action whether the bill I offer embodies in its two plain and simple propositions the initiation of such wholesome legislation. Can we not all cordially unite in a clear, bold declaration which will strengthen our national credit, and at the same time popularize the use of coin as a means of drawing up to the level of its universal value a paper issue which is now depreciated only because it is inconvertible? Pardon me if I add that I feel quite sure of the good effect of this measure, when I see that its mere introduction, and the indorsement of it by my Committee, and the prospect of its becoming a law, have already had a happy influence on the public credit and given increased value to the securities of the Government at home and abroad. No other fact could so enforce my argument. We are a nation of abundant wealth and wonderfully increasing resources; let us add to those, universal confidence in our good faith, and no Power can command on more favorable terms than the United States can whatever we may need of the capital of the whole world.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

After Mr. SCHENCK concluded his remarks, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill, thus cutting off Mr. SCHENCK'S bill for the present.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 77, nays 48.

The SPEAKER, before leaving the Chair, announced that he would to-morrow morning lay before the House the President's veto message on the Copper bill.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POLAND in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. BEAMAN'S motion to reduce the item for letter-carriers from $1,000,000 to $500,000, and to abolish the letter-carrier system.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 38, nays 75.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reduce the item to $800,000. Objected to.

Mr. SCHENCK moved an amendment providing for an extension of the letter-carrier system to every city having a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to amend the amendment by striking out 20,000, and inserting 10,000. Adopted.

Mr. SCHENCK'S amendment was then adopted.

Mr. MYERS moved to increase the appropriation $200,000. Rejected.

Mr. STOVER moved to strike out the item. Rejected.

The item was then agreed to, and the letter carrier system extended to all cities with a population of over 10,000.

Mr. ELA moved to reduce the item for postage stamps and stamped envelopes from $500,000 to $400,000. After discussion, in which Mr. ELA reflected on the action of the Post Office Department in making the contract for stamps, Mr. FARNSWORTH defending it, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BEAMAN moved to reduce the item for detecting and preventing mail depredations and for special agent from $118,000 to $82,000. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the item for mail bags was increased from $80,000 to $120,000.

Mr. BEAMAN moved to reduce the item for miscellaneous payments, including balances to foreign countries, from $875,000 to $250,000. Agreed to.

Mr. KAVANAGH moved to insert an item of $104,000 for land service between Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, and Helena, Montana Territory. Rejected.

Mr. BEAMAN moved to reduce the items for deficiency from $5,740,000 to $4,771,153.

Mr. ELA opposed the amendment, and spoke of the extravagance of the Post Office Department. He moved to reduce the item another million. Rejected.

Mr. BEAMAN'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAYNARD moved a proviso that the Postmaster-General may direct the mails on any route to be carried by railroad, steamship, stagecoach, horseback, or by special messenger. Agreed to.

Mr. PHELPS moved an amendment abolishing the franking privilege, but

Mr. BEAMAN having made a point of order on it, it was ruled to be out of order.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendment extending the letter-carrier system to cities of 10,000 inhabitents was rejected. The amendment authorizing the Postmaster-Gencral to send mails by any mode of conveyance, was rejected. All the other amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE DUTIES ON BARLEY.

Mr. BROOKS presented memorials from the brewers in Ulster County, N. Y., and in New-Jersey, for a repeal of the duties on barley.

The House, then, at 4:30 took a recess until 7:30. The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 101.

The motion of Mr. SPALDING was agreed to, and the House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. POMEROY in the chair.

The first amendment of the Senate, which cuts down the appropriation for yards and docks, was non-concurred in.

The second amendment, cutting down the appropriation for the Washington Navy-yard from $80,000 to $50,000, was concurred in.

The ninth amendment, reducing the appropriation for the expenses of the Naval Academy to $60,000, was non-concurred in.

The nineteenth amendment, for deepening the entrance to the harbor of Midway Island, in the Pacific Ocean, $50,000, was concurred in.

The twenty-seventh amendment, declaring that the salary of the Secretary of the Naval Academy shall be $1,600 per annum, was non-concurred in.

The twenty-eighth amendment, declaring that so much of the act entitled "An act to amend certain acts in relation to the navy," as authorizes the annual selection of ten enlisted apprentices for appointment as midshipmen to the Naval Academy be repealed, was non-concurred in. The bill was then laid aside, and the Legislative appropriation bill taken up, Mr. SCHENCK in the chair.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PHELPS, of Maryland, moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $29,125 for newspapers and stationery for the House of Representatives, which was rejected.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the item of $400,000 for public printing. He furnished statistics to show that from 1861 to 1868 the appropriations for printing were: Congressional printing, $10,966,737; printing money and bonds, $11,500,000; making in all $22,466,737. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PETERS moved to amend by increasing the salary of the President of the United States to $40,000 per annum.

Mr. PETERS explained that the salary of the President was the only one of any public officer fixed at the formation of the Government that had not been raised. The Vice-President's salary had been raised from $5,000 to $8,000; that of the Secretary of the Treasury from $3,500 to $8,000; that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from $4,000 to $6,500; that of the principal Foreign Ministers from $9,000 to $17,500; that of Congressmen from $3,000 to $5,000.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the amendment. He said the President was now furnished with a free house, fuel, light, servants, &c.; he was furnished with free music, and free people to listen to the music. [Laughter.] He did not believe Gen. GRANT wanted the salary raised. Even if he did, the Treasury was in no condition to warrant it.

Mr. ARCHER moved to amend the amendment by making the amount $50,000. He said he made the amendment in all seriousness. It made no difference whether Gen. GRANT was in favor of this or not. The question was whether the President should have a salary sufficient to maintain the dignity of the American people. When the salary was first established the President had to entertain the representatives of three millions of people, now he was to entertain the representatives of over thirty-five millions of people. He did not know Gen. GRANT and was not his political friend, but he wanted the salary raised no matter whom was President.

The amendment was rejected, securing only ten votes in its favor.

The committee then rose.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, presented the report of the Committee on Appropriations on the estimates of Gens. HARNEY and SANBORN, relative to the deficiencies in the Indian Appropriation bill.

Ordered to be printed.

The House then, at 10:10 o'clock, adjourned.

VETO MESSAGE.

Message of President Johnson Vetoing the Copper Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

The President to-day communicated the following message to the House of Representatives: The accompanying bill regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores, is for the following reasons returned, without my approval, to the House of Representatives, in which branch of Congress it originated. Its immediate effect will be to diminish the public receipts; for the object of the bill cannot be accomplished without seriously affecting the importation of copper and copper ores, from which a considerable reevnue is at present derived. While thus impairing the resources of the Government, it imposes an additional tax on an already overburdened people, who should not be further impoverished that monopolies may be fostered and the corporations enriched. It is represented, and declaration seems to be sustained by evidence that the duties for which this bill provides are nearly or quite sufficient to prohibit the importation of certain foreign ores of copper. Its enactment, therefore, will prove detrimental to the shipping interest of the nation, and at the same time destroy the business, for many years successfully established, of smelting ores in connection with a smaller amount of the imported article. This business, it is creditably asserted, has heretofore yielded the largest share of the copper production of the country, and thus the industry which this legislation is designed to encourage is actually less than that which will be destroyed by the passage of the bill. It seems, also, to be evident that the effect of this measure will be to enhance, by 70 per cent., the cost of blue vitriol, an article extensively used in dying and in the manufacture of printed and colored cloths. To produce such an augmentation in the price of this commodity will be to discriminate against other great branches of industry, and, by increasing their cost, to expose them most unfairly to the effects of foreign competition. Legislation can neither be wise nor just which seeks the welfare of a single interest at the expense and to the injury of many and varied interests at least equally important and equally deserving the consideration of Congress. Indeed, it is difficult to find any reason which will justify the interference of the Government with any legitimate industry except so far as may be rendered necessary by the requirements of the revenue, as has already been stated; however, the legislative intervention proposed in the present instance will diminish and not increase the public receipts. The enactment of such a law is urged as necessary for the relief of certain mining interests on Lake Superior, which it is alleged are in a greatly depressed condition, and can only be sustained by an enhancement of the price of copper. If this result should follow the passage of the bill, a tax for the exclusive benefit of a single class would be imposed upon the consumers of copper throughout the entire country, not warranted by a need of the Government, and the avails of which would not in any degree find their way into the Treasury of the nation. If the mines of Lake Superior are in a condition of want, it cannot be justly affirmed that the Government should extend charity to them in preference to those of its citizens who in other portions of the country suffer in like manner from destitution; least of all should the endeavor to aid them be based on a method so uncertain and indirect as that contemplated by the bill, and which, moreover, proposes to continue the exercise of the benefaction through an indefinite period of years. It is, besides, reasonable to hope that positive suffering from want, if it really exists, will prove but temporary in a region where agricultural labor is so much in demand and so well compensated. A careful examination of the subject appears to show that the present low price of copper, which alone has induced any depression the mining interests of Lake Superior may have experienced, is due to causes which it is wholly impolitic, if not impracticable, to contravene by legislation. These causes are in the main an increase in the general supply of copper, owing to the discovery and working of remarkably productive mines, and to a coincident restriction in the consumption and use of copper by the substitution of other and cheaper metals for industrial purposes. It is now thought to resist, by artificial means, the action of natural laws to place the people of the United States, in respect to the enjoyment and use of an essential commodity, on a different basis from other nations, especially to compensate certain private and sectional interests for the changes which are always incident to industrial progress. Although providing for an increase of duties, the peoposed law does not even come within the range of protection in the fair acceptation of the term. It does not look to the fostering of a young and feeble interest with a view to the ultimate attainment of strength and the capacity of self-support. It appears to assume that the present inability for successful protection is inherent and permanent, and is more likely to increase than to be gradually overcome. Yet in spite of this, it proposes by the exercise of the law-making power to sustain that interest and to impose it in hopeless perpetuity as a tax upon the competent and beneficent industries of the country. The true method for the mining interests of Lake Superior to obtain relief, if relief is needed, is to endeavor to make their great national resources fully available, by reducing the cost of production. Special or class legislation cannot remedy the evils which this bill is designed to meet. They can only be overcome by laws which will effect a wise, honest and economical administration of the Government, a reëstablishment of the specie standard of value, and an early adjustment of State, municipal and national taxation, especially the latter, on the fundamental principle that all taxes, whether collected under the internal revenue or under a tariff, shall interfere as little as possible with the productive energies of the people. The bill is therefore returned, in the belief that the true interests of the Government and of the people require that it should not become a law. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Binckley Redivivus.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication. We understand that it is a kind of circular, copies having been sent to several gentlemen connected more or less directly with the whisky cases recently tried in our Courts:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, 2d February, 1869.

SIR: I address you a solemn word, man to man and heart to heart.

It seems that JOHN D. MCHENRY, for telling the truth, is to be tried to-morrow on a charge of perjury. As soon as I realized that the unspeakable calamity of a false conviction was likely to befall this honest man, I stayed my hand, for it is better that ten guilty men should escape than one innocent suffer. But is he to suffer, notwithstanding my forbearance? Truly, indeed, will it then cease to be a virtue. I need not remind you that my last six months' opportunities have given me such knowledge, and knowledge is power, even against members of Congress and millionaires. If you prefer, Mr. ——, with some of your friends, to come forth from the rings at large to personally challenge my resources and my will, be it so. The result, if I live, shall surprise you. Pity would be blasphemy for men who had ruined an honest, obscure citizen, for telling the truth in a Court of justice at the demand of his country. I hate no man, and I am destitute of personal resentment for anything which has been aimed at myself. But in this matter, I declare by the Lord, that I will avenge every injured hair of MCHENRY'S head. If my power be doubted, events will show in due time whose is the risk. I think I have it in my heart, my head and my papers. I speak in good will.

JOHN M. BINCKLEY.

P. S.—This will remain as it is, profoundly secret between ourselves, unless I perceive a failure of the object of this communication J. M. B.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamships Cuba and Allemannia.

The English Press on the Alabama Claims Treaty.

Installation of the New Archbishop of Canterbury.

Manifestoes of Don Henry de Bourbon to the Spanish People.

Russian Cruelty to Polish Revolutionists.

The steamships *Allemannia*, from Hamburg Feb. 3, and Havre Feb. 6, and the *Cuba*, from Liverpool Feb. 6, and Queenstown Feb. 7, reached this port yesterday. The advices are later, by three days, than those previously at hand.

Some apprehension had been entertained here in regard to the *Cuba*, her average length of passage across the Atlantic being much less than the time occupied by the last trip. The delay was caused by the prevalence of heavy head winds during the greater part of the voyage.

The Holborn branch of the Reform League have decided to hold a great memorial demonstration in Hyde Park in memory of the late Mr. ERNEST JONES.

Sir WALTER SCOTT was born on the 15th August, 1771; and it is proposed to celebrate the event in England by a grand centenary festival, to be held next August two years. The BURNS Clubs have just commemorated the 110th anniversary of the poet's birth; and the social and public gatherings of ten years ago have been quoted in proof of the ready enthusiasm with which proposals to do honor to the memory of the author of "Waverley" will be received.

Sir RICHARD MAYNE'S successor as Commissioner of Police is Colonel HENDERSON. Col. HENDERSON was born about the year 1820. Having passed through the ordinary course at Woolwich, he entered the army in 1838, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers in 1862. For some years Col. HENDERSON was Comptroller of the convict department in Western Australia, and in 1863 was appointed to the offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, vacant by the death of Sir JOSHUA JEBB.

The new steamship *City of Brooklyn*, built by Messrs. TOD and M'GREGOR, of Glasgow, for the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, had arrived in the Mersey, from the Clyde. She is 2,911 tons Customs (new) measurement, with engines which worked to upward of 2,300-horse power on the run round from the Clyde. The run from the Clock to the Cumbraes, with the wind on the port bow, was made in fifty-nine and a half minutes, being at the rate of thirteen and three-quarter knots per hour. She ran the measured mile off Crosby, with the tide in her favor, in three minutes and thirty-eight seconds.

Duke TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, the Emperor's cousin, the Empress' first chamberlain, and a Senator, died very suddenly Feb. 3 in the Tuilleries, of an attack of gout, at the age of 47. Only on the previous day he was in his place in the Senate, and in the evening he went to the ball at the Grand Hotel, where his wife opened the *quadrille d'honneur* with Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME.

Count DE NIEURKERQUE, it is rumored, is about to resign his lucrative and most agreeable post of Superintendant des Beaux Arts. The immense majority of artists and true connoisseurs, says the London *Star*, who have a strong objection to that most ruinous of all practices, picture cleaning, and that still more barbarous one of picture cutting, so as to fit the painting under treatment into a frame of different form to that for which it was intended, will not deplore the resignation of the handsome Count. In no country, adds the same journal, has the system of restoring—that is of spoiling—the works of the great masters flourished as in France.

From statistics given in the *Italia Militare*, it appears that on Jan. 1, 1868, the Italian army consisted of 11,668 officers and 227,259 men, or in all, 238,927. On the 31st December, of the same year, the number stood as follows: Officers, 11,359; men, 159,531; total, 170,890—the decrease being 68,037.

The Naples and Florence *Observer* of Jan. 23, says: "Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS, whose arrival in Naples we noticed last week, has marked his visit to Rome by the same magnificent hospitality for which he is distinguished elsewhere. He has recently given two dinners at which LONGFELLOW, the American poet, and many personal friends, and several distinguished American artists were present. The resources of the Hotel de l'Europe were taxed to their utmost. The decorations consisted largely of flowers, which covered the sides of the staircases from the ground floor of the hotel to the third story, where the dinner was served. The dining-room, which was one mass of flowers and blaze of light, was arranged in the most tasteful manner. The cost of one entertainment for twenty-seven persons was not less than 4,500 francs, and of this amount 1,500 francs was spent on the flowers."

The Berlin *Cross Gazette* of Feb. 3, in a leading article headed "The Future of Belgium," declares that it is to the interest of all the Great Powers that the independence and neutrality of that country should be preserved, adding that if, contrary to expectation, she should be threatened from any other quarter, allied Germany must vigorously undertake her defence.

According to the *Levant Herald*, it is now definitely arranged that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Constantinople after their tour in Egypt. An application, it says, has already been made to the Porte to allow the frigate in which they will perform the voyage, to pass the Dardanelles, and this permission has of course been granted, the vessel being for the time equipped merely as a Royal yacht, and her passage to the Bosphorus in no way infringing, therefore, the rule lately laid down respecting men-of-war.

An Imperial ukase has been issued by the Russian Government approving the formation of a private company to commence the leveling works for the projected railway line from the Caspian Sea to Lake Aral.

ENGLAND.

Change of Opinion in Regard to Free Trade—An Effective Law Against Political Bribery—Parliamentary Matters—Dramatic News of the Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1869.

Greatly to the amusement of nine people out of ten, the fact has come to light that the Lancashire manufacturers are beginning to question the wisdom of free trade. The principle, which is at the root of our commercial system, and which the present generation at least has been taught to regard as the main cause of our prosperity, is now alleged to be a failure. Without irreverence it may be said that an event which tended to unsettle the foundation of our religious faith, could scarcely have startled the commercial class more than this discovery. It was the "Manchester School" which carried free trade, and caused the first great dispersal in recent times of the Tory Party. They laughed

protectionists to scorn, and twenty-three years have not enabled eminent men to recover the reputation which they lost at that time in opposing free trade. Are we now to be told by Manchester itself that these men were right—that protection is the proper policy for a nation to pursue, and that COBDEN and BRIGHT were fatal counselors of England? Certainly most Englishmen will have a great deal to unlearn before Lancashire manufacturers convince them that free trade is ruining native industries.

No one who has taken the trouble to get at the American idea of protection is in a position to appreciate the great force of the arguments which may be adduced in favor of that system. Mr. DILKE, author of *Greater Britain*, has made an attempt to describe these ideas, but he fails because it is evident that he never understood them. I can only say that whenever I have heard the American view of protection expounded by an American, well acquainted with his subject, the ablest advocates of free trade have been much at a loss to rebut it. An American friend of mine used to talk very much to me at one time about the advantages of protection, especially to a new country, and I saw no answer to many of his statements. Some time afterward another American gentleman was dining here in London with a party of men eminent in their respective fields. Some of them were well-known politicians, and all were radicals. I purposely brought up the old controversy of protection *vs.* free trade, and, as I anticipated, was immediately "squelched" by a vigorous countryman of mine, who gave me to understand that everybody had made up their minds on that question years ago. "It is like discussing the question whether printing was a beneficial invention, or whether the railroad is better than the stage coach." In spite of this remark I for the time became a protectionist, and repeated, as well as I could remember them, the arguments used by my friend in New-York. The American at the table helped me out now and then. Rather to my own secret discomfiture, I found that *no answer* worth calling an answer could be given to these arguments, while the gentleman who was for extinguishing me to start with was forced, by a series of pointed questions, to admit that protection was very likely a good and necessary thing for countries in an early stage of their development. "But let any one look at *our* trade," he added, "and see what the open principle can do for a nation." The Lancashire manufacturers *have* been looking at our trade, and they do not appear to like what they see.

The plain truth is that we can no longer make better and cheaper cotton goods than any other nation, and, as a consequence, fewer buyers come to our markets. As regards this particular branch of industry, free trade was beneficial to us, because we had brought our machinery and the skill of our workmen to a higher degree of perfection than any other people. We were enabled to surpass all competitors, and therefore we could afford to go into the markets of the world and say: "Now let us compete against each other without restrictions of any kind. Let us have open doors, and see which will do the best trade." The Americans, as I have always understood them, answer: "You do not come on equal terms. You adhered to the system of protection until your manufacturers had established their mills on secure ground, and your workmen had been well trained, and then, but not till then, you cried out for free trade. Wait till we have had time to foster local skill, which can only be done by admitting competitors at a disadvantage, and we, too, may be prepared to cry out for open markets." Now the States begin to find that they can do perfectly well without English manufactured cotton. Our trade falls off, and some of the Lancashire people jump to the conclusion that a revival of protection will be necessary.

The Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting held last Monday, was compelled to admit that the cotton trade here had declined to an immense extent. Mr. BASLEY, M. P., also remarked that "great suffering was still felt by many portions of the laboring classes, and he grieved to believe that capital in the main invested in cotton-spinning and manufacturing was gradually diminishing." Both these gentlemen maintained that the prospects of the trade would not mend until a larger supply of cotton could be obtained. But how would that bring customers? Cheap raw material may help us to make cotton at a rate which our competitors cannot go below, but if America buys its own cotton stuffs in preference to ours, our trade must necessarily be circumscribed within a narrow area than before. The *Times* (London) goes straight to the matter when it says: "We divided with the United States the trade of the world in this commodity. The Americans grew the cotton, we worked it up; and, what with the price of the article and the facilities of manufacture, we could afford to send it to any part of the globe and sell it at a profit. (Now) the Americans seem resolved to grow cotton and spin it too, instead of confining themselves to the work which best suited them, and allowing us to take what best suited us."

In 1846, before free trade, the general exports of Great Britain amounted to £60,000,000. In 1867 they had increased to £225,000,000. We must therefore believe, the Lancashire dissentients notwithstanding, that free trade has been a benefit to the country; but that is a very different thing from contending that protection must necessarily be bad for America. On that subject it does not fall within my province to touch.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

The new Bribery act continues to work to the satisfaction of every one, except the sinners who fell under its chastening provisions. The Judges now decide a petition with a quickness, an impartiality, and a due regard for all the facts, such as could not be attained under the old plan of trying such cases before a Parliamentary Committee. The Judges thoroughly dislike the work, and one of them, the Baron MARTIN, complained bitterly of having to do it the other day. But they do it so well that no one sympathises with them. Already a rather large sprinkling of members have been deprived of their seats, and others who were petitioned against have been adjudged innocent of the corrupt practices imputed to them. Whenever it has been shown that a clear intention existed to bribe or unduly influence electors the member has been unseated. It has not been necessary to show that the member was cognizant of these efforts in his behalf. If any of his agents bribed or used intimidation the candidate was held responsible. This, of course, must necessarily render candidates very cautious about employing agents in future. It will not do to send men about a town canvassing for votes, and then to pretend that they acted on their own responsibility. If they do wrong the man whom they represent will suffer for it. The Judges soon see through all the "dodges" which may be adopted to thwart the inquiry, and it is no use for counsel to try to throw dust in their eyes. This comes of doing away with the jury. It was a sharp idea of Mr. DISRAELI'S, and, as you may remember, he forced it upon unwilling Judges and a reluctant House of Commons. The credit of this bill is due entirely to one man. When I saw him last year, sitting hour after hour, defending its provisions, and frustrating all sorts of devices to bring about the ruin of his scheme, it seemed to me that the "earnest men" of the House could not very well work harder in any cause which they believed to be good. If the bill does not in the end put down bribery altogether, it will make it a very dangerous thing to indulge in it. Men may be willing to pay £10,000 for a seat in the House of Commons, but they want to be sure that the honor will not be snatched from them in less than eight weeks after they dreamed that they had made it their own.

PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECTS.

It is now known that the Queen will not open Parliament in person, but as she has had Mr. and Mrs. GLADSTONE to dinner lately, the ultra-Radicals are pleased to give her absolution. The Queen's health is far from strong, nor can any one be surprised at the circumstance, considering the life of seclusion she has led for some years past. Some one, by way of bringing the topic before the nation once more, announced that she would attend the opening of Parliament and read her speech. There was never any probability that the statement was true, and it is now positively denied. Even the *Daily News* graciously pardons Her Majesty for keeping away from Westminster on the 16th. The dynasty is safe for the present. The Queen's absence will not deprive the opening of Parliament of the exceptional interest which must necessarily attach to it. Mr. MUNDELLA, one of the only genuine representatives of the working classes who were lucky enough to be elected, is to move the address in answer to the speech—an office usually given to some member who represents wealth rather than labor. It is rather a showy "concession" to the working classes, but possibly the new Ministry may intend to let it denote the character of the policy it will pursue. Mr. MUNDELLA is an able man, and has been very successful in introducing arbitration in disputes between workmen and their employers, instead of strikes. He is much trusted by the working classes, and gained Mr. ROEBUCK'S seat for Sheffield by the voluntary efforts of the operatives. There is no doubt that you will hear of Mr. MUNDELLA'S name very frequently, and you may safely take him as by far the best exponent of working-class feeling now sitting in the House of Commons.

Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI have both sounded the note of preparation, and their followers are on the alert. Great fights are before them—fights that will severely test the strength and endurance of each side. Mr. DISRAELI'S is the weaker force, but he is incomparably the abler general—and in a contest that goes for something. A leader may very easily manage to fritter away his strength, and it is an ominous fact that Mr. GLADSTONE'S friends are all filled with the greatest uneasiness respecting him. They have everything their own way, but the less opposition they see before them the more doubtful they grow about their own captain. In private and in public the cry is heard, "What will happen to us if Mr. GLADSTONE breaks down?" It is like a horse in a race which *may* win, but whose temper is so uncertain that it is doubtful whether he will even start. The Liberals would give a great deal if they could put Mr. DISRAELI'S consummate temper and tact into Mr. GLADSTONE'S composition—though take the two men all in all and of course they prefer their own.

THE DRAMA.

The dramatists are hard at work making ready for the season. The attractions of the pantomimes are over, and now people begin to look for more substantial fare. Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS has undertaken to supply them with it in four places at once. Three new plays by him and one old one are at this moment in rehearsal at as many different theatres in London. At the Queen's a large amount of money has been spent on the scenery of a play called "Not Guilty." The plot, I am told, turns on a case of mistaken identity—two men being so much like each other that scarcely any one can tell which is which. One of these characters is bad, the other good, and *both* are to be played by one actor—Mr. EMERY. Mr. TOOLE, (comic actor, as most people think,) has a first-rate part.

Mrs. HOWARD PAUL is going to play *Lady Macbeth*, and the character of *Hecate*, at Drury Lane, both on the same night. That ought to be a performance to astonish the town. L.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Imperfections of the Convention—Its Probable Lack of Results.

From the London Times, Feb. 6.

It must be confessed that the Convention thus analyzed falls *very far short of ideal perfection*. There may be, and doubtless are, reasons which can be adduced to explain and extenuate what seems at the first sight to be unnecessary defects. The negotiations leading up to the Convention were fitful and intermittent. It may be added, that when at length they were steadily pursued they were conducted *in a half-public fashion, which interposed obstacles to the amendment of mistakes.* But, allowing the validity of all these grounds for excuse, enough remains to justify us in saying that if the United States Senate are reluctant to ratify the Convention, *we shall not be disposed to regret the delay.* If it were possible, it might be even desirable to revise and recast the scheme of the treaty. At present we have no certainty that consequences which no one intended may not lurk undiscovered in it. Consider, for instance, the power vested in any two Commissioners to insist that any particular claim shall be referred to a Sovereign Umpire. We cannot but suppose that the gentlemen we shall send out to Washington will be instructed beforehand what claims must be thus reserved, and with reference to such claims the effect of the arrangement must be that at the end of some months *the two Governments will be exactly as they were.* The Convention is thus reduced to little more than an agreement to refer the most important points of dispute to a Sovereign not yet agreed upon. It is something to have progressed so far; but when we remember the glorification of Lord STANLEY at the Guildhall and elsewhere on the settlement of the Alabama claims, we are driven to ask for a definition of a settlement.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Enthronement of the New Primate—Remarks of the Archbishop.

The new Archbishop, the most Rev. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, D.D., D.C.L., was enthroned at the Cathedral of Canterbury, on Feb. 4, and was afterward entertained at luncheon in the library of the Cathedral. In reply to the toast in his honor, the Archbishop said: You will not expect me to say much on what must be the most solemn moment of my life. You have expressed a hope that you may not live to see another enthronement. I cannot forget that it was not long since I was present here on a similar occasion. This thought alone would be sufficient to solemnize everything that I could say on this occasion. Since I came to manhood there have been three Archbishops of Canterbury. The Church remembers the learning and sagacity, tempered with marvelous kindness, of the first; it remembers the rare simplicity of the Christian life which adorned the second; and we are at this moment feeling the loss of the kind fatherly care which inspired every act and word of him whom we are but now lamenting. God gives various gifts according to the position to which He calls His servants. We admire the examples they have left, without, perhaps, the power of following them. But this at least I can promise—that I will follow these distinguished predecessors in a hearty devotion to the great work to which I have been called, in a distrust of any power which I may myself possess, and in an earnest prayer, continually offered, that I may be supported by him who has called me to my present post. Perhaps, Mr. DEAN, I may say on this occasion that I have some great helps in the difficult office which I have to fill. It is something to have lived now for many years, possessing the intimate, and, I may say, the affectionate friendship of so many of my brethren on the Episcopal bench. It is something to have as the council of the Bishop (if I may say it in your presence) such persons as now represent the Chapter of Canterbury. I will not venture to speak, Sir, of the varied learning and accomplishments, the power of moving Christian hearts with the eloquence at once of the poet and the preacher; but I may speak of the academic fame, of the reputation at once for learning and for experience in the pastoral work, which adorn the members of this cathedral church who are present as well as those who are absent. I feel it a great honor to be associated with this cathedral, filled as its offices are at this moment; and under this roof we have a proof that our cathedral is not merely a memorial of the past, but that it is ready to do its part in the age in which our lot is cast. I doubt whether there is any other cathedral in the country which has built a new library, as if preparing for new work, and for handing on learning from age to age. I certainly know that this cathedral has done a great deal, not only to ornament the fabric, but—what is more precious than the fabric—to build up the young souls of those who are committed to the charge of the Dean and Canons in the Cathedral School. In meeting my clergy for the first time here, I, of course, find myself surrounded by strange faces, but the strangeness will last but a very short time. In the diocese I have left, great as are its parishes and vast its population, the Bishop and the clergy are necessarily brought into very close proximity. Here we are more widely separated, but I hope that no long time will elapse before we become personally acquainted. The experience of the past shows that every Bishop, humbly endeavoring to fulfill his duty according to his power, may rest assured that the clergy will rally round him and give him their support in every way. In is somewhat the custom of those who are not friendly to our National Church to represent that it is at this time altogether a field of dissension. My experience is quite the other way. I *do not suppose that any Bishop in the Church of England desires to rule over men who are not capable of thinking for themselves, or who deem it wrong to do so.* We desire to govern, not slaves or dead men, but living, energetic, free men, and where there is real life there will of necessity be diversity of opinion. My experience, however, is that amid this diversity of opinion there is a real hearty concord, and an earnest desire animating the whole body of the clergy of this country to *do their work with a zeal and a harmony which have never been exceeded.* I think it well that we should encourage ourselves by the recollection of that fact. When we speak of the clergy they will be the first to acknowledge with me that the clergy are but the servants of the Church. And as to the laity—I say it fearlessly—there never was in this country an age in which the laity did in a more intelligent and at the same time hearty way rally round the Church and support the clergy. What is the meaning of the large assembly that has gathered here to-day? They have come from various distant places to testify to this one fact—that they are attached to the Church of England and again to take part in whatever work it provides for them. Certainly my own experience elsewhere shows that laymen are, in theory and in practice, as distinctly ready to work for the Church as are any of the ordained clergy. The presence among us to-day of the Corporation of this ancient city is a sort of symbol of the way in which all parties, lay and clerical, are united together in our National Church. All men's hearts are occasionally despondent, but I confess I think that *in this instance there is no reason for despondency,* and that the Church of England is too great and too powerful a machine for doing Christ's work in this generation to allow us without faithlessness to suppose for one moment that God will not protect it, and will not carry it forward to new victories over ignorance and vice.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Subjects for Deliberation—The Pope of the Future.

Florence Correspondence of the London Times. Feb. 2.

Among the matters upon which the Universal Council, appointed to meet in Rome in the month of December next, will have to deliberate, there is one in which Italy is particularly interested. This is a project for proceeding to the choice of a new Pontiff without awaiting the death of him whom he shall succeed. The choice and inauguration of a Pope are divided into three parts: First comes the election by the Cardinals assembled in conclave at the Quirinal; then the exaltation, when the newly-elected, seated in the pontifical chair, is carried on men's shoulders to the Church of St. Peter; finally, to the exaltation succeeds the coronation, when the puissant spiritual prince, and most absolute of earthly sovereigns, who adopts the lowly title of the "Servant of the Servants of God," assumes the triple tiara that symbolizes his various powers. Of these three ceremonies, the first only can be carried out in the case of a Pope elected during the life of his predecessor, and who will thenceforward have the position of an heir to the crown. The object of thus choosing a successor to PIUS IX. before his death is easy to divine. It is desired to abbreviate an interregnum that might favor the designs of the enemies of the temporal power. It cannot be doubted that the great Council which is to assemble in Rome in about ten months' time will be ready enough to meet the views of the originators of the scheme, and to sanction, in the most solemn manner, the proposed innovation. It remains to be seen what Italy will say to a manœuvre so manifestly directed to thwart her aspirations. There are grounds for believing that this Government, whose information from Rome seems better than it used to be, is perfectly aware of the plans of the Vatican. These were not to have been allowed thus early to transpire, and it is only in consequence of the indiscretion of a highly-placed dignitary that they have now become known. We may presume that no time will have been lost in calling attention to them at Paris, but time has yet been wanting to know the impression there produced, or to allow of the topic being discussed between the two Cabinets. Such discipline is likely to be facilitated by the fact that there has lately been improved cordiality of intercourse between the Governments.

SPAIN.

Additional Manifestos of Don Henry de Bourbon.

The Infanta, Don HENRY DE BOURBON, Duke of Seville, seems determined to amply revenge himself for the imputations put upon him in other times by his French cousins. The following documents have just been published by the Spanish Prince, who twenty-four years ago was the candidate of the Progessista Party for the hand of Queen ISABELLA:

The statement published by several journals that I had challenged the Duke of Montpensier to fight a duel is incorrect, and I add that I should have been glad to seize that occasion not only to give a lesson to my cousin, but also to punish in him the aspirant to the throne of his own sister-in-law, the refugee forgetful of the benefits he received from her, and the foreign pretender. As MONTPENSIER is immensely rich, the rumor has been set abont that he bribed a chief of the Spanish navy. Allow me to protest against such an allegation, which is not only a calumny against the chief in question, but a calumny on the entire navy of which I have the honor to form part. There are, indeed, persons of all ranks who have sold themselves. Before as well as after these events, in Paris as on the coast of Spain and Portugal, and particularly at Cadiz, I obtained information on this point. But the navy of my country is not, and never will be, set up for sale; and if it began the insurrection in September last, it was assuredly not to incur the reproach of history by delivering Spain over to a foreigner; nor was it to serve an anti-national cause. The Spanish people have no desire, and they never had a desire, that foreigners should be imposed on them; and the Spanish navy, as well as the Spanish army, are well aware of the fact. All the machinations, all the clap-traps, all the political sleight-of-hand that may be had recourse to will never subdue our national character. I have said that the statement circulated by the journals is incorrect. It is not then in a duel that I expect to meet MONTPENSIER; and if he ever makes up his mind to issue from the walls of his closet, and come down on the battlefield—for he must be sure of raising an opposition in arms—he will find me in the front rank of his enemies, and making straight at him. And now, let those who wish him well give him this salutary counsel—namely, not to let himself be seduced to the last by the false glitter of a crown, and by the encouragement of his mercenaries and his flatterers; not to disregard the Spanish spirit, a spirit eminently national, which other foreigners, with more prudence, do not disregard. The terrible drama of Mexico is forgotten by no one. Let not ambition, then, so dazzle the Duke of Montpensier as to make him forget, in the hope of a few hours' reign, the fate of the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN. I close this letter with a word to the foreign agents who flatter themselves they see in the pretensions to the throne of Castile of the father-in-law of the Count DE PARIS a sort of fireship against the French Empire. Conspire in your own country, and leave us alone! Pack up your baggage and take back your hero and your countrymen! The Spanish nation is free! It has no need of the ridiculous permission of this French Duke to establish on the wider basis of progress, of religious tolerance, of civilization and of liberty, its political laws. Let the foreigner remain at home!

HENRI OF BOURBON, Duke of Seville.

To the Provisional Government of Spain:

Why not declare the truth? What good reason can there be for hiding it? I will declare it, though I draw upon my head hatred and vengeance. But that hatred will produce no effect upon me. When the public interest is at stake no consideration shall stand in the way. Here is the truth. Foreign agents insinuated themselves amid the confused elements out of which came the rising of September last year. That participation was from the very commencement with the accord of certain of our own countrymen. Those persons, who are for the restoration in France of the Orleans family, imagined the combination of a Montpensier Monarchy. And Spaniards of a certain position, forgetful of our history, forgetting the policy of LOUIS PHILIPPE toward our country and our liberty; forgetful, too, of our martyrs and of the blood which reddened every grain of sand in our country during the long struggle for our independence, accepted that plan! The greater number signed it for money! It is a shame to say so. The others signed it with the pious will to contribute to the overthrow of the Emperor NAPOLEON. Such was the pact, and the symbol was MONTPENSIER. Those who deny it know in their consciences that they are liars! Those who paid for the conspiracy, dissatisfied at the delay, now harass the persons they bought, and demand from them the restitution of the money or the fulfillment of their promise. Hence certain sanguinary acts. Others detach themselves, and will detach themselves, in order to produce political embarrassments. The Montpensierists believe that the door is open to them in the direction of Cadiz since the lesson given to the Andalusian people. But it is necessary to deceive them or to shoot down the populations of Madrid, Barcelona and other Spanish towns. But, reverting to the compact above-mentioned, it would be more noble for the Spanish Orleanists, instead of making use of MONTPENSIER, to throw aside the mask, declare war against the Emperor, and come to France, to get up their *pronunciamiento*. Of what good is treason? Out of respect for international relations the Provisional Government should put an end to these things.

HENRI OF BOURBON, Duke of Seville.

RUSSIA.

Cruelty to Polish Revolutionists.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 5.

BRONISLAUS SZWARCK, one of the most able and popular of the leaders of the Polish national movement of 1861-2, disappeared mysteriously a few months after the insurrection broke out. He has just found means to communicate with his friends, who, after making every effort to find out what had become of him, had given him up for lost. His story, like that of most of the Polish leaders, is a very sad one. He was the son of a Polish refugee in France, and in 1860 obtained the appointment of engineer to the St. Petersburg and Warsaw Railway, the greater part of which was constructed under his superintendence. His patriotic feelings, however, soon aroused the suspicion of the authorities, and he fled to Warsaw, where he took an active part, under an assumed name, in the national organization which was then forming. On Christmas Eve in 1862 he was arrested by the Police, and after a desperate resistance was overpowered and confined in the citadel. After a long inquiry, in the course of which it is said he suffered torture, he was sentenced to death. The Empress EUGENIE having interfered in his behalf as a French subject, the sentence was commuted to transportation, and he was ordered to be sent to Siberia. Scarcely had he arrived at Moscow, however, when a second order arrived ordering him to be forwarded to some other destination, but what this was his friends have until a few weeks ago striven in vain to discover. It now appears that for the last five years he has been chained to a wall in one of those fatal casemates, lying below the level of the river Neva at Cronstadt, where so many political prisoners have died a miserable death. Those who have seen him there, and who knew him at Warsaw, when he was a handsome spirited young man, say that it is now quite impossible to recognize him. He is a cripple, prematurely old, utterly broken down by disease and suffering, and without a spark of his old energy left.

MAGAZINES.

—*Putnam's Magazine*, for March, is an excellent number. It opens with the commencement of a serial story, called "The Stranded Ship," which promises to be interesting, beginning as it does with a murder and the acquittal of the murderer, whose subsequent life, we suppose, is to be portrayed in future chapters. "The First Editor" is a pleasant sketch of ROGER L'ESTRANGE, who has the credit of having been the first to publish a newspaper, having been editor and proprietor of the *Public Intelligencer* and the *London Gazette*. Mrs. STODDARD'S story, "A Violin Stop," is brought to an agreeable conclusion, with the intimation of two blissful weddings. Mr. TOWLE'S paper on Mr. GLADSTONE is long and not free from dullness. In fact, there is nothing new for a common-place writer to say about Mr. GLADSTONE. The facts of his history are well known, and Mr. TOWLE is not the one to write upon the character of the great English author and statesman. We confess to have skipped all the chapters of Mr. KIMBALL'S dreary novel, since the opening, and have nothing to say concerning it. BAYARD TAYLOR'S "Napoleon at Gotha" is a manly, ringing piece of verse. "A Royal Wedding in Cashmere," by Capt. J. F. ELTON; the paper on the "Inter-Oceanic Canal Route;" "Wonders of the Deep," by Prof. SCHELE DE VERE, and "Home Life in Paris," by OLIVE LOGAN, are good and interesting magazine articles. The special departments of Literature, Science, Art and Table-Talk, conclude the number, which is, as we said at the beginning, an excellent specimen of *Putnam's*.

—*The Galaxy*, for March, starts with its great venture, the new story by CHARLES READE, entitled "Put Yourself in His Place." This last work, by one of the greatest of living novelists, gives promise, even in its opening chapters, of being characterized by all the vigor, brilliancy, originality and artistic skill which have made CHARLES READE'S novels so famous. As usual, he plunges into his story at the outset, and at once creates an interest in his leading characters. While this is the special feature of the March *Galaxy*, the excellent serial of Mrs. EDWARDS, "Susan Fielding," and Mrs. AUSTIN'S Cipher are continued, and variety is assured by adding sixteen extra pages to the already stout magazine. Mrs. HOWE has a vigorous plea for Woman's Suffrage. Mr. J. S. C. ABBOTT contributes an interesting sketch of CARLOTTA. Dr. DRAPER treats of "Tea and its Adulterations." Mr. ELLIOTT writes pleasantly of "The Horse Growers." Mr. CRAPSEY has a timely article called "Will Murder Out?" recalling famous murder cases in which the criminals have never been brought to justice. Mr. McCARTHY contributes a good article on "The English Positivists." Mr. WHITE gibbets the phrase "is being done" in a chapter of "Words and their Uses." Mr. BENSON discusses Mr. CURTIS in his series of "New-York Journalists." The Miscellany contains interesting matter, as do the "Driftwood," "Literature," and "Nebulæ," and there are three bits of poetry.

—*The Atlantic*, for March, presents a varied and readable, though not very brilliant, table of contents, in which we find the names of Mrs. STOWE, ALICE CARY, JOHN G. WHITTIER, BAYARD TAYLOR, JAMES PARTON, C. P. CRANCH, and other writers well known in the world of magazine literature. The number opens with the continuation of Mr. HIGGINSON'S Oldport Romance. Mr. SHANLY'S sketch of "The Small Arabs of New-York" is written in a pleasant vein, and gives a vivid impression of the life of New-York street boys. "Cooperative Housekeeping," the first paper of a very able and interesting series, discusses several important questions in regard to the education of women. Mrs. STOWE'S "Little Captain Trott" is touching but slightly common place;—we have all heard the same story fifty times already. The third and last paper, by Dr. BOWDITCH, on "Consumption in America," is an inquiry whether this fatal disease can be "crushed out of the world?" And he answers that it can be, like most other forms of disease, if people will live according to the laws of health. There is promise of an interesting story in "The Foe in the Household," by the author of *Victor and Jacqueline*. Mr. PARTON takes wholly wrong ground, in his article on PRANG'S Chromos, in regard to the effect of such works on the public taste. His total ignorance of art is evident on every page. "Our New President" presents a thoughtful and interesting analysis of the character of Gen. GRANT, as a soldier and statesman. A few pages of book notices conclude the number.

—*Harper's* is one of the most interesting, and yet one of the most depressing numbers of that versatile magazine that we remember to have seen. It has illustrated articles upon "The Policemen of the Sea"—a series of wrecking scenes; "South Coast Saunterings in England"—a delightful article, but filled with sad memories of SHELLEY; and "The Lands of the Earthquake"—a timely and valuable collection of facts, but most distressing in its pictures of human suffering. Then, there is an account of the machinery used for searching after "the great and shadowy army of the missing" in large cities; there is a graphic account of the wreck of the ship *General Grant* in 1865, which was becalmed off the Auckland Isles, and driven and drawn by the currents of the sea into an awful cave where her masts were snapped off like pipe stems, and she finally sank in thirty fathoms of water—a tale the more sad because true; and there is a very touching and beautiful little poem of four short verses—"Ebbing," it is called—which is one of the real gems that occasionally find themselves in the magazines of the day. These mournful elements are relieved a little from any feeling of monotony by a bright tale or two, the Editor's pleasant chat from his Easy Chair, and the inexhaustible Drawer of fun; still, the prevalent tone of the new month's *Harper's* is undeniably in the minor key. This is a new sensation for its readers, but we can assure them it is one worth experiencing.

—*Hours at Home* opens with a sketch of EMILE DE GIRARDIN, by Prof. WM. WELLS. Prof. PORTER continues his papers on "Books and Reading," with a discourse on "How to Read with Interest and Effect." His remarks are sensible without being either brilliant or profound. Mr. J. D. SHERWOOD contributes a readable sketch entitled "Lost in the Desert." One of the most interesting papers in the number is the continuation of Count LEO TOLSTOI'S account of "Sevastopol in May, 1855," translate expressly for this magazine. It is full of graphic description. The "Reminiscenes of Schiermacher," translated from the *Gartenlaube*, is also a paper of decided interest. The number concludes with the editorial departments—"Leisure Moments," and book notices,—which comprise some of the best writing in the magazine.

—*The Catholic World* for March is not as sprightly as it often is, but contains several articles of marked interest in the present day. It opens with an Apostolic letter from His Holiness, Pope PIUS IX, to Father HECKER, editor of the magazine, and well known as a zealous propagandist, thanking him for his efforts and commending him to the consideration of the faithful. There is a somewhat labored review of Prof. PORTER'S new work upon "The Human Intellect;" the translation of an article by Monsgr. DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans, in reference to the approaching Ecumenical (or General) Council, to be held at Rome, which, indeed, talks much but says nothing that sticks in the memory; an article (the fifth of a series) on Catholicity and Pantheism, this one laboring with the somewhat difficult problem of the Trinity. A capital paper on "The Future of Ritualism," the gist of which is in this sentence: "There is little outward distinction between the tenets of the Ritualists and the creed of the Catholic Church. They may pretend to draw a line for the satisfaction of fearful disciples, but really there is little difference." And so all good Ritualists are invited to go now, where they must at last be found, into the Catholic Church—a very sensible conclusion. Mr. MYLES O'REILLY'S *Catholic Martyrs in Ireland* receives a full and interesting review. And besides these more solid provisions we have several light tales, another installment of the last of the Erckmann-Chatrain novel, "The Invasion," some good verses, some discriminating book notices—and the number is complete. It is good, too.

—*Lippincott's* does not offer a particularly attractive bill of fare for March. The continuation of "Beyond the Breakers;" a wordy "Inauguration Ode;" a pleasant, chatty article on "Actors' Memories;" "The Shadow of Fate"—a monstrously improbable and not particularly strong story; a new poem of the *Hans Breitmann* series—excellent and witty in its way; a long account of "The Public Library of Boston;" chapter two of "Over Yonder;" a very superficial and unreliable article on "Our Provincialisms;" some truisms in verse called "The Doubter;" a good article on the "Castle of the Talkun;" a tale of "My Grandmother," in ALICE CARY'S pleasant vein; "The Revolution in Cuba," and the usual monthly gossip and book notices. *Hans Breitmann* redeems the whole.

—*The New Eclectic Magazine.* This publication has by a new arrangement assumed the obligations, added to itself some of the editorial talent and literary features, and (fortunately) superseded the lackadaisical name of that other Southern magazine, *The Land We Love.* Henceforth the two are to be one. The *New Eclectic* for March shows a group of selections from American and English periodicals, translations from some of the better German publications, excerpts from various sources, collated with excellent taste and judgment. The best thing in the magazine is that exquisite American idyll, that marvel of rare humor and the tenderest pathos, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," by BRET HARTE, from the *Overland Monthly* of last August. But it has also other good things.

—*The Little Chief* is one of the innumerable children's magazines which are multiplying so rapidly in these days. But the boys and girls are very bright, and no wonder they need clever people to provide instruction and amusement for them. *The Little Chief* seems to be one of the successful ones. We should think it might be a welcome visitor in Sunday Schools, though it is a little didatic for what the boy and girl of the period call "everyday reading."

—*Plymouth Pulpit*, No. 22. Subject: "The Victory of Hope in Sorrow." This weekly publication of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S sermons maintains its neat and attractive appearance, and seems growing in favor. Its reports are admirable transcriptions of the direct and vigorous dealings with life and truth which characterize the pastor of Plymouth Church, and they are doing an excellent work in thus effectively increasing the sphere of his helpful Christian influence.

POLICEMEN OF THE SEA.

Defects of the United States Light-House, Lifeboat, Salvage and Marine Revenue Services—The Light-Houses Insufficient, the Lifeboat Stations Neglected, the Salvage System Ineffective and the Revenue Marine Inadequate.

The country was somewhat startled by Congressman JENCKES' terse remark, in his speech on the Civil Service bill, proposed by him, that "of every four dollars collected by the Internal Revenue officers, one goes to the Government thieves." In view of the extent and occasional increase of the national debt, the remark of Mr. JENCKES, whose truth no one seems to doubt, has suggested the question: "What is to be done to save the extra dollar?" The apparent intention of the incoming Administration to retrench in all branches of the Government is caught at with feverish anxiety by the burdened public; and the advent of Gen. GRANT is anxiously awaited in the hope that a vigorous campaign will be made against the Government thieves.

But the Internal Revenue is not the only branch of the Civil Service requiring overhauling; and the great demand is not less for the *prevention* of future theft and extravagance than the remedy of that which is past. All branches of our Civil Service are loosely conducted by incompetent men at the maximum of cost. A writer in *Harper's Magazine* for March, under the attractive title of "Policemen of the Sea," points out the serious defects in the management of our light-houses, lifeboats, Custom-houses and Admiralty Courts, whereby not only money but life is thrown away by the same evils that hamper the collection of our Internal Revenue. The article is not exhaustive—it could not well be in the space of the sixteen pages which it occupies—but in addition to an interesting account of the manner of conducting these various services, it has many convincing facts in support of the assertion that "there is no department of the Government which stands in greater need of prompt and vigorous reform than that which is responsible for the inefficiency of our 'policemen of the sea;'" by which, we take it, the author means the Treasury Department, since the light-houses, revenue marine, lifeboats and wreckers are under its supervision. But there are many other facts which the author might have quoted in support of his views and his theory that the true reform of the Civil Service of the Government is to make all its forces *preventive* instead of merely remedial. As it is far better to prevent than to detect crime, so it is wiser to organize the Light-house and Lifeboat or Coast-guard Service to prevent than to repair loss by wrecks, and cheaper to sustain a Revenue marine which will prevent smuggling than to suffer in revenue from the successful efforts of the smugglers.

While we have the greatest extent of sea coast, the largest proportion of wrecks and the greatest amount of smuggling consequent on the highest of tariffs of any other civilized country in the world, we have also the smallest number of light-houses and lifeboats and the smallest Customs force and coast-guardsmen as preventives.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The report of the Light-house Board for March 31, 1868, as issued by Commodore W. B. SHUBRICK, gives the number of light stations at 486, forty-five of which were rendered useless during the rebellion. Seventy-five of them are stationed on the Hudson River, the only inland river of the whole United States at which any effort at the construction of "guide boards" has been made. The whole coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico have the divided benefits of the remaining 366. The whole force required to light and keep them in repair consists of 695 keepers, 12 inspectors, 12 engineers, and 10 members and clerks of the Light-house Board, at Washington. With such a force the service must necessarily be defective, but it is rendered more so by the inadequate numbers of the inspectors and superintendents of lights, and too often by the faithlessness of keepers. Our harbors and coasts are necessarily dark under so incomplete a system thus inadequately served. The light-house keepers are subject to a visit from the inspectors, according to a rule of the Board, only at such moments as suit the convenience of the inspectors,—and so small is the force of inspectors, and so large is the district of each one, that the visits are not oftener than twice or thrice a year. The keepers, like the inspectors, are consequently trusted to perform their highly important duties without special surveillance and at their own convenience.

This service, of such incalculable importance to all commercial interests and to the preservation of human life, and which is worthy the best service of the best men in the fullest required number, is in every respect poorly organized, served and rewarded. Generally the men who obtain appointments as keepers are old sailors with families, and their sons, and sometimes their wives and daughters, figure on the pay-roll as assistant keepers. Often it is on the wife and daughter that the whole duty devolves, for the men and boys have often to eke out the subsistence of a large family in other ways. Attached to each dwelling, when the keeper's residence can be built apart from the tower, is a small garden, which the keeper cultivates. He is generally a fisher, also, and in his absence on fishing excursions the women have to perform light-house duty. So inadequate is the force of Government Inspectors, that some months ago the Light-house Board was compelled to ask mariners to play the spy on the light-house keepers, by giving prompt information of cases in which lights were not punctually lighted at sunset and extinguished at sunrise.

This very unreasonable request of the Board, which all mariners would be glad to comply with, is impracticable in consequence of the inadequate force of inspectors, and the difficulty of reaching them. Sailors are practical people, however, and they generally report information of this character at the nearest newspaper office; and it is mainly through the marine columns of the daily journals of the seaport cities that the important information first reaches the inspectors and the Board and the seafaring folk.

Under this system of light-house service there is hope(?) that some of our more favored coasts, like that of New-Jersey or North Carolina, or the dangerous reefs of Massachusetts, may eventually come to be as prosperous as the Orkney Islands, of whose coast-farmers and wreckers DAVID STEPHENSON, the English light-house builder and inspector, states that, before his father and grandfather—the famous STEPHENSONS—built the northern light-houses of England, they used claret wine instead of milk on their barley porridge, and fenced their farms with Honduras mahogany; and who, being of a devout and religious turn of mind, were accustomed to pray to God to the effect that since wrecks must happen in the natural order of things, He would grant in mercy that they might be sent to their poor islands.

LIFEBOAT SERVICE.

We had occasion lately to apply at the proper Department at Washington for statistics of the lifeboat service of the Government, but could obtain no facts of value. The writer in *Harper* appears to have encountered the same difficulty and to have been forced to the conclusion, as we were, that there were no statistics of lives saved by the Government boats because no lives were saved thereby. It appears that in 1867 the number of lifeboat stations in existence was only twenty-four, and the Government, with real magnanimity, shared the expense of sustaining them to the amount of $17,155 54 with the Marine Underwriters of this City. The result of good accomplished by them is not recorded by the Government, or if so, the record is kept for the special benefit of the Secretary of the Treasury. The writer in *Harper*, unable to obtain from him the number of lives saved on our coast by the lifeboats, applied to the next best authority on the subject—the agent of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association of this City. But he, too, had failed to keep any record of the number of lives lost by shipwreck or saved by the lifeboats. "I did attempt it," he answered, "but I found nobody cared for the figures. The column of 'lives' didn't pay. This, you know, is a mercantile, not a humane, Society." It is just this indifference to the loss of life and interest in the loss of property that makes our disregard of life a reproach to the American character.

The twenty-four lifeboat stations sustained by the Government are located at the most exposed and dangerous points, but of course in number are wholly inadequate for the purpose. An error not less disastrous to the efficiency of the service is the entire dependence on volunteer efforts in the saving of life. In the vital matter of the national existence we have depended, and may always depend, with confidence in the volunteer military system, but we have found it necessary to have educated and experienced men to direct it. Our lifeboat has no such direction. The stations seem left to take care of themselves, and the boats are manned solely by coast farmers, wreckers, light-keepers, &c. There is no reward, pecuniary or honorary, held out to induce any one to save life. A rule of the Admiralty Courts renders it necessary that a wrecker in establishing his claim for salvage shall prove that he endeavored to rescue all life endangered before attempting to save property; but this is the only regulation which makes it to the interest of the wreckers to do duty in the lifeboats. The hope that rescued persons may prove generous is doubtless an incentive which induces many wreckers to risk their own to save others' lives.

The lifeboat stations are scattered along the coast, each being numbered. They are generally, but not always, near a light-house or settlement of wreckers, and one of these, or some coast farmer or the light-keeper, is supposed to have the boat and car and rocket apparatus in charge. Each station-house contains, besides the lifecar and lifeboat, a sufficiency of kindling wood or "pine knots" to build a fire in an emergency, rockets to be fired as signals to assemble crews, some rough clothing, medicines, &c. The boat and car are usually mounted on wheels, in order to be carried to distant parts of the adjacent coast, but no horses are maintained at Government expense to draw them, those of the nearest farmer being "pressed into" the "volunteer" service.

The writer in *Harper* attempts to make a calculation of the number of lives lost annually on our coast and in American vessels by shipwreck, but his efforts are not more successful than those for the calculation of the lives saved. He estimates the loss by shipwreck at about 30 persons per week, or about 1,500 a year, but there is no means of establishing the reliability of such calculations.

More valuable and trustworthy is the following curious table of shipwrecks during the last ten years and the values of the property lost:

Table of Wrecks of American Vessels from 1858 to 1868.

Year.	No.	Value.
1858	355	$8,897,665
1859 (9 months)	300	8,389,271
1860 (11 months)	405	12,011,030
1861	558	17,367,100
1862	452	12,765,060
1863	452	20,531,800
1864	495	20,449,850
1865	502	33,794,300
1866	471	31,056,100
1867	536	21,742,200
1868 (9 months)	257	11,698,500
Total, 10 years 5 mo's	4,883	$198,702,876

It will be seen that the average daily loss to American shipping by shipwreck is over 1½ vessels, and $53,000. But the reader, whom this statement will startle, will be astonished to learn that this is but a fraction of the total loss throughout the world. The actual loss to all maritime nations, according to the British Wreck Chart and other authorities, is about 770 vessels and $1,100,000 daily. The loss of life at the same ratio would be about 100 daily, or 36,000 a year. Twenty-three hundred ships a year, or more than six a day, are wrecked on the small but dangerous coast of Great Britain.

WRECKING.

The old system of wrecking, though fast being superseded in this country by a new system, still gives employment to about 4,000 men, and is the uncertain support of about 20,000 persons. The new system rapidly superseding that which has been in existence for so many years is now thoroughly systematized. Large companies now conduct the business where colonies of wreckers used to do it, and keep fleets of wrecking vessels continually cruising along the whole Atlantic coast. There are companies in Boston, New-York, Norfolk, and at Key West. The system of these various companies is not a little singular. The Boston Company has a general supervision of the coast of New-England: the *beat*, so to speak, of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company of New-York extends from Montauk Point, Long Island, to the capes of Virginia; Norfolk companies watch the coast to Hatteras, the old-style wreckers at Key West cruise in their sailing vessels along the rest of the Atlantic coast and the Gulf coast as far as Mobile; thence westward, the New-Orleans companies claim and exercise jurisdiction. Let us take one of these beats as an illustration; that, for instance, of the Atlantic Submarine Company along the Long Island, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland coasts. The Company has boats stationed at New-York, Sandy Hook, Barnegat and Atlantic City; and along the entire line of coast, living within sight of each other, numerous agents who daily patrol the coast on the look-out for wrecks. After every gale from the east the boats cruise along the coast in search of vessels in distress. Every morning the coast agents of the Company, who are generally old farmers or fishermen living along the coast, are out with their glasses on their beat. If they discover any vessel ashore or in distress they hastily ride to the nearest telegraph station—a line runs the whole length of the coast—and send a dispatch giving the information. This dispatch is addressed to the President, Capt. SAMUEL SAMUELS, at the headquarters of the Company, No. 62 South-street; but it is also "dropped" at all the boat-stations, so that the boats may be ready to act on orders from Capt. SAMUELS. On the receipt of the dispatch the President sends by telegraph orders to the nearest boat to proceed to the aid of the wrecked vessel. The process pursued on the arrival at the wreck depends on the condition of the vessel to be aided, and is not materially different from those heretofore described. The superior arrangements and facilities of the Company's steam vessels enable them to act with more promptitude and effect than the coast wreckers with their sailing vessels.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

It is impossible to estimate how much money is lost to the United States Treasury by the inefficiency of the Revenue Marine and Customs service. It is immense, though this part of the national service is among the best conducted in the country. The extent of smuggling on our long and illy-guarded coast cannot be estimated in figures. "No one," says Mr. NATHAN SARGENT, United States Commissioner of Customs, "can realize the facilities for smuggling on our coast who has never traveled along our boundary from Eastport, Me., to Port Angeles, Washington Territory, a distance of three or four thousand miles, or who has never attempted to stop blockade running along our Southern coast." The facilities offered by the rivers of North Carolina, and the bayous and inlets of Louisiana are well known. The Revenue Marine service, although better served than the light-house or lifeboat services, is still inadequate for the prevention of smuggling. It consists of forty-three vessels, twenty-five of which are steamers, and eighteen sailing vessels. The steamers are large, ranging from 350 tons upward, and all painted a uniform black, apparently that they may be known by the smugglers, and stand high above the water, apparently that they may be the more readily descried from the smaller smuggling craft. The latter, on seeing them, run into any convenient inlet where the revenue cutters cannot venture, even if they are aware that a smuggler is evading them, which in most cases they are not. When inside these inlets the operation of unloading their cargoes is easy. As for a coast-guard like that of England, which consists of nearly 4,000 men, patrolmen charged with the duty of detecting and preventing smuggling after the operators have evaded the vessels outside, we have none. Except in a moral point of view, it is not to the interest of honest men along the coast to report the smuggling operations that may come under their notice. An old law allowing informers one-fourth the amount obtained by the Government in the forfeiture of the smuggled goods has been repealed by the Congress of 1867, and the law of self-preservation operates very strongly against the honest instincts that would otherwise find play. A band of smugglers, it is justly maintained, would not hesitate to take vengeance on any honest man who betrayed them. With the repeal of this law and the employment of large and unwieldy revenue cutters smuggling along the coast will never be prevented. With the employment of small light-draft and fast-sailing steamers, and a just compensation to informers, it may be. In the port of New-York, probably, the Revenue Marine is better served than elsewhere in the country, and the facilities for smuggling, according to Commissioner SARGENT, are as great as those of any other locality, if not greater. On the persons and among the baggage of passengers alone there was seized during the year 1867, at this port, goods to the value of $713,070 35, considerably more than the amount seized in the same way during the same time in all the other ports of the country put together. The amount of smuggling in bulk, or in ships' bottoms, is a question of much greater magnitude, and one not so easily answered.

There are many methods that might be suggested to save the extra dollar by improving the revenue service; England has found, after long experience, that the best in every respect, is the employment of an adequate coast-guard. There are long lines of beach that are a sufficient coast-guard in themselves, by reason of the danger to smuggling craft presented by the rocks or breakers upon them, and these would serve materially to decrease the number of coast-guardsmen necessary to patrol our water fronts. But there are many miles of coast that are open to the small craft used in smuggling while closed to the huge cumbrous boats used in collecting the revenue. The English coast-guard, which was originally organized to watch the approach of the fleets of the first NAPOLEON, and is now intended mainly to baffle smugglers and relieve vessels in distress, is the very best example that we could follow. Smuggling is a very small business in England at present on account of the reduced tariffs of the country, but the coast-guard is maintained in all its ancient efficiency. It forms both a fleet and an army. The whole coast is divided into districts each commanded by a Captain in the navy, with the usual sub-officers of his staff. Each district is divided into stations with a certain proportion of the force at each, and various districts and stations are connected by telegraph wires. The beats or districts are regularly patrolled day and night by the guardsmen, who, now that their smuggling preventive occupations are nearly gone, are charged with a surveillance over the light-keepers, the superintendence of the lifeboat stations and the succor of distressed vessels. It can easily be seen how much greater service a coast-guard with an organization of the same efficiency, could do in this country, where smugglers enjoy a license and profit not equaled in the palmiest high-tariff days of England, when $4,000,000 was lost to that Government annually by the contraband importation of goods from France alone.

In the matter of light-houses—in themselves a powerful coast-guard against smugglers as well as wrecks—the Government is criminally negligent, for the inadequacy of the system imperils not only the revenue, but the lives of the citizens. Almost any prominent nation affords an example in this respect that we would do well to follow. There is scarcely a mite of sea on the French and British coasts that is not lighted by the fires from such magnificent structures as the North Unst Light-house, the Inchcape Rock, or the Caskets off Alderney.

Commissioner SARGENT has organized a body of Custom Detectives, who have annually saved, for the past two or three years, over $1,000,000 to the Government, besides deterring a great many smugglers. Why may not the important interests of the Treasury develop out of the now distinct light-house, lifeboat, salvage, and custom services, an effective coast-guard, competent to save life and money, and to secure the faithful performance of the light-house service. Another Mr. JENCKES may find a not unworthy field for reform in this direction.

Activity on the Plantations in Georgia.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Feb. 18.

Reports from the plantations all over Middle and Southwestern Georgia represent the most extraordinary activity everywhere prevailing. Every hand they can obtain is being employed and paid the most liberal wages. Every acre will be planted which can be properly tended. We think ten thousand more hands could now obtain employment in the black belt of Georgia, but they are nowhere to be found, and we must go forward with what we have. About as much cotton will be planted this as last year, but four times the amount of grain will be used. So that if the season is favorable a much larger crop will be raised. We are afraid the area sown in small grain will be less.

We are passing through a delightful spell of weather. Winter seems to have entirely left us, leaving the farmer perfectly free to ply all his energy in preparing his ground and pitching his crop. Another year of prosperity and high price for cotton will place Georgia high in the financial scale—on the road to the position of not only the Empire State of the South, but of the Union. We have and will receive no less than $40,000,000 for our cotton crop of 1868, and at least $50,000,000 for that of 1869. This, added to at least one-third of those amounts for other products, gives us an abundance of money. Georgia and her people are no longer that poverty-stricken, army-ridden rebels they were a few years ago. But we are once more gaining wealth, luxury and ease. Forward we go! Each year but marks a long stride in prosperity.

A Chinese Custom Disapproved of in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Times, Jan. 23.

One of the most horrible and atrocious murders that has ever occurred in this city was perpetrated by a Chinese father and mother yesterday morning. At about 4 o'clock A. M., Officer KELLY, who was standing on Dupont-street, near the corner of Sacramento, noticed a Chinaman hurrying along the

street. The man was halted and asked what he had in the package which he was carrying. He replied that it was filled with clothes. The officer felt of the bundle, and detecting a heavy body in it, he ordered the man to put it down on the sidewalk. The Chinaman did so, but no sooner had he put it down than he took to his heels and tried to make his escape. The officer followed him, and drawing his pistol he ordered him to stop or he would shoot. The Chinaman stopped and returned to the spot where the bundle had been dropped. On examining the sack it was found to contain the dead body of a female infant eighteen months old. The prisoner and the body of the child were taken to the Station-house. The Chinaman acknowledged that the child had been smothered to death by the parents and that they had employed him to dispose of the body. It is said to be the custom in China for parents to kill female children whenever they consider them a burden. They will, without doubt, be taught that they cannot introduce that custom into this country

An Indiana Tragedy—A Brother's Death Terribly Revenged.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

KNOX, Stark County, Ind., Friday, Feb. 19.

In this place, last Summer, a difficulty between JOHN CHAPMAN and H. S. COLLINS resulted in the death of CHAPMAN by a pistol-shot fired through his heart by COLLINS, he (CHAPMAN) having previously fired a load at COLLINS, without, however, taking effect. COLLINS, who gave himself up at the time, was released on bail, and his trial for next month, at this place, Wednesday evening, the 17th, COLLINS attended a meeting of a debating club, at Cedar Lake School-house, near here, and while occupying the floor was fired at through a window, the load hitting him in the face, shattering the skull, and dashing his brain against the blackboard. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest was, that the deceased came to his death from wounds caused by fifteen buckshot, fired from a shot-gun by an unknown person. Yesterday, JAMES and FRANK CHAPMAN were arrested on a charge of committing the deed, the opinion being general that they murdered him in revenge for killing their brother. COLLINS was a married man, about 30 years old, and leaves a wife and several children. There is considerable excitement in this vicinity, and threats are made of arresting the entire CHAPMAN family.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Preliminary Meeting of Officers of the Army of the Potomac for the Purpose of Forming a Permanent Organization.

A meeting of officers of the Army of the Potomac was held yesterday at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourteenth-street, for the purpose of organizing an association. Gen. BUTTERFIELD called the meeting to order. He requested the principal officers of the Army of the Potomac present to take their places on the platform. Among those who complied with his request were Gens. McClellan, Hancock, Hooker, Franklin, Slocum, Heintzelman, Casey, French, Butterfield, Ingalls, Humphrey, Gibbons, Webb, McIntosh, Sickles, Pleasonton, Babcock, Averill, Davies and others.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD said that this meeting was called on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country, for the purpose of forming an association of the officers of the Army of the Potomac. The services of this army to their country in the hour of her peril must be remembered. He hoped this day would be full of pleasant recollections of the past and agreeable anticipations of the future. He would briefly speak of the object which had assembled them here to-day. He alluded to the organization which at present exists among the officers of the Armies of the Tennessee, the Cumberland and the Ohio, and hoped that, as with them, all feelings of a personal or political nature would be buried. The meeting he stated was preliminary to a grand reunion and permanent organization of the officers of the Army of the Potomac. He hoped that permanent officers would d be chosen and a constitution and by-laws adopted to avoid all future misunderstanding. He proposed that the senior officer of the Army of the Potomac present, Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, be the temporary Chairman of the meeting. The motion was agreed to.

Gen. MCCLELLAN accordingly took the chair and said: "I hope you will pardon me if I express in the briefest possible manner the great satisfaction I feel in meeting you and once more finding myself in the society of the officers of the Army of the Potomac."

The Chairman then said that the meeting was prepared to receive such resolutions as might be offered. The corps commanders present were chosen Vice-Presidents of the meeting.

Rev. J. W. LEEK then offered up an eloquent and fervent prayer, after which business was resumed, and Gens. HENRY E. DAVIES and Col. WILLIAM G. MITCHELL and ADAM KING were chosen Secretaries.

A committee of five was then chosen, consisting of Gens. INGALLS, TORBERT, GIBBON, SHALER, and Col. LATTA, as the General Committee of the Grand Reunion of the Army of the Potomac. A proposition was made to organize and choose officers.

Gen. COCHRANE rose and said that he had listened to what might be designated as the programme of the business of the day. He thought that it was not only premature and indiscreet, but unjust to their absent brothers of the Army of the Potomac to organize without giving them the opportunity of a voice. He deprecated any attempt at organization before the materials for it are gathered.

Some discussion here ensued as to the object of the meeting. Gen. BUTTERFIELD called the meeting to order, and stated that it was not intended to take any action as to the appointment of permanent officers—that this was merely a preliminary meeting.

Gen. COCHRANE stated that the meeting ought to hear the resolution announced in the programme.

Col. FORBES proposed that a committee of two from each corps composing the Army of the Potomac be selected from the officers of the corps, and be instructed to report at the next meeting a constitution and by-laws. Gen. COCHRANE moved to lay this resolution on the table, which was accordingly done.

The rules of the House of Representatives were then adopted to govern the proceedings of this Association. After the consideration of some propositions of minor importance, it was moved that Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT and the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac be chosen honorary Presidents of the Association. This motion was rejected after a long discussion, of which little could be heard in consequence of the enthusiasm which prevailed. The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each corps be selected by the officers of the corps, and two from each staff, to be selected by the general staff, to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to the General Committee at our next meeting.

The following are the names of the Committee chosen: Cavalry, Gens. DAVIES and MCINTOSH; Staff, Gens. INGALLS and MAJOR PEASE; First Corps, Gens. NEWTON and DURYEA; Second Corps, Gens. HANCOCK and HUMPHREYS; Third Corps, Gens. HEINTZELMAN and SICKLES; Fourth Corps, Gen. CASEY and Col. SUYDAM; Fifth Corps, Gens. BUTTERFIELD and MCCANDLASS; Sixth Corps, Gens. FRANKLIN and WRIGHT; Ninth Corps, Gens. BURNSIDE and BENJAMIN; Eleventh Corps, Gens. HOWE and BUSCHBECK; Twelfth Corps, Gens. SLOCUM and GREEN; Eighteenth Corps, Gens. S. S. FOSTER and WEITZEL.

The question was then raised as to the day and place to be selected for the next assembling of this Association. The 4th of July was suggested as an appropriate day as the anniversary of the battle ef Gettysburg. An amendment was offered in favor of the 9th of April. The President being unable to determine the result from a show of hands the house divided, and the resolution in favor of the 4th of July was adopted. The City of New-York was selected as the place of the general reunion of all the officers of the Army of the Potomac. The Empire City was chosen from three reported by the Committee, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New-York. On the motion of Gen. COCHRANE the Convention then adjourned.

A New Velocipede.

A new style of bicycle—the first specimen of which was completed about a fornight since, and several of which have since been manufactured, and subjected to a variety of tests as to strength and susceptibility of easy propulsion and control—is, we are informed, the recipient of many encomiums from those who have learned to ride it. It is called the Improved American Velocipede, the manufacturer being Mr. A. T. DEMAREST, of No. 620 Broadway. It differs from the styles best known to the public in important respects. The iron arms between which the front wheel is held are inclined back at an angle of forty-five degrees from the perpendicular, which inclination brings the seat in such a relative position to the fore wheel that a man of medium height can with his feet reach the treadles of one of these velocipedes, the front wheel of which is forty-five inches in diameter, with as much ease as he can those of the ordinary velocipede, the fore wheel of which is of a diameter seven or eight inches smaller. This peculiarity gives likewise great facility in describing sharp curves and circles of small diameter, the body being inclined in the direction in which the rider wishes to propel himself, and in the direction in which the driving wheel is inclined. Those who have become expert in the use of this new machine, claim that the movement of the body in propelling and guiding it is more nearly analogous to that in skating than is that employed in controlling the ordinary bicycle. Indeed, they claim that it can be guided by the mere inclination of the body without perceptibly varying the pressure upon the handles to the one side or the other. It is also claimed that by the peculiar rake arrangement referred to three obvious advantages are secured—that the driving wheel never touches the pantaloons to soil them; that however formidable an obstruction may be encountered, whether it be a curb-stone or anything else of equal height, the arms holding the driving wheel will never be bent back in such a way that the wheels will lap each other, (as those of the other styles of velocipede sometimes will,) for the reason that those arms point directly toward such obstruction, the sole effect of striking it being to lift the front wheel and the rider; and that the hind wheel—whether a straight line be followed or a circle described—remains in an upright or nearly upright position.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Underground Dwellings of New-York—Townsend's Greenwich-street Soup-House—The Gas Nuisance—Miscellaneous Matters.

Yesterday afternoon the Metropolitan Board of Health held its usual weekly meeting, President G. B. LINCOLN occupying the chair.

Complaint was submitted to the effect that hydrophobia prevailed to an alarming extent at Jamaica, L. I., owing to the fact that mad dogs were allowed to run at large. A number of similar cases were reported as existing on the upper end of Manhattan Island. The matter was referred to the Counsel for his opinion as to the authority of the Board.

CELLAR LODGINGS.

Reports were received from the Sanitary Inspectors relative to the condition of some of the underground dwellings of the City. The following-named cellars were reported to be in a condition highly prejudicial to the public health: Nos. 126, 120 and 136½ Greenwich-street; No. 27 Washington-street; No. 163 Leonard-street; No. 52 Park-street, and No. 44 Baxter-street. These were said to be almost wholly without ventilation, and almost continually flooded with water.

An order was issued in each instance that the premises be vacated by the 1st of April next, and thoroughly cleansed and provided with means of ventilation, after which time they may be reoccupied under permits from the Board.

Several communications were received from Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS, touching upon various matters relating to the public health. One of these communications conveyed to the Board information of the fact that on Saturday morning four milkmen were arrested at the New-Haven Railroad Depot in Centre-street while in the act of adulterating large quantities of milk, and that the adulterous matter was being chemically examined. The Board desired further details, which the Superintendent promised to furnish at the next meeting.

TOWNSEND'S SOUP-HOUSE.

Another communication from the same officer reported the condition of Rev. C. C. TOWNSEND'S "soup-house," in Greenwich-street. The Superintendent characterized the establisment as a "vile den—an illegitimate infant asylum—so managed as to be detrimental to public health, and dangerous to human life." The premises are located in the back basement of the tenement house No. 127 Greenwich-street, and are said to be in a most filthy condition. The Sanitary Superintendent recommended that the establishment be abolished, and that TOWNSEND be compelled to deliver the illegitimate children now under his care to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The report was referred to the Counsel for advice.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

Superintendent HARRIS reported also that on Saturday last, and at various other times, he had visited the region west of the Eleventh-avenue and south of Forty-second-street, for the purpose of examining the sources of unhealthful exhalations and nuisance that abound in the section of the City which lies between West Thirty-sixth-street and West Forty-second-street. He submitted that the "foul air" from the Metropolitan Gas Company's purifiers is dumped daily, or as often as the purifiers are opened, in the open ground and upon the top and sides of an immense pile of waste lime, bordering on West Forty-first-street, and that said new deposits of fouled lime are not immediately taken away from the City, nor placed in close vessels, as the public health requires when the "dry-lime" method of purification of illuminating gas is permitted in cities; but that said lime is allowed by said Company to remain openly and for a long time exposed to the air and the winds. The exposure of said lime to the winds in this manner, continued the Superintendent, becomes the source of an offensive and injurious defilement and poisoning of the atmosphere with various compound gases, the chief of which are sulphide of ammonium and sulphuretted hydrogen. These gases float over the City, and in certain favoring states of the atmosphere are perceived by their suffocating and peculiar odor as far eastward as Madison-avenue. They are injurious to health and at times they are nearly as offensive to the smell as the foul odors which arise from decaying offal, and badly managed rendering kettles where such offal is boiled. But the gases which are generated from the exposure of said "fouled" lime are justly believed to be more poisonous and deleterious than the exhalations from the offal and rendering kettles, and experience proves that they are perceptible to action at even a greater distance from their source than is the case with the offal and rendering nuisance. In conclusion, Dr. HARRIS urged the Board to speedily abate the gas nuisance in the City.

A discussion followed the reception of the report, which was participated in by several of the commissioners.

Commissioner SWINBURN suggested that the gas nuisance could be easily done away with if the companies using the lime process were compelled to keep the lime covered, after its use as a purifier, and afterward to remove it from the City immediately.

Commissioner STONE reiterated in strong terms his opinion that no compromises should be made with the offending Company. All these gas works, he insisted, should be removed from the island at once and forever.

Col. HASTINGS, one of the counsel for the Board, reported that the examination of the complaint against the Metropolitan Company before a referee was progressing, and would probably be concluded this week. The Company, he said, were apparently willing to adopt a process of purification which would be less offensive and not prejudicial to health.

Reports were received from the Sanitary Superintendent, complaining of a number of large manure dumping-grounds, situated in the upper part of the City, and the attorney was directed to see that the business was discontinued.

The Fire Commissioners sent a communication, which was read, and in which they stated that they had men continually watching throughout the City to prevent the unauthorized transportation or storage of nitro-glycerine, and that they would be grateful for any assistance that the Board of Health would render in the matter.

After the transaction of other business of a routine character, the Board adjourned until Monday next.

Fair of the Eastern Branch Young Men's Christian Association.

This Fair was formally opened last evening, at the rooms No. 473 Grand-street. The exercises consisted of addresses of welcome, by Mr. T. G. SELLEW, Jr., President of the Branch, and Mr. J. E. PETERS, Chairman of the Fair Committee. After prayer by Mr. F. PATTON, Secretary of the Association, a quartette from the Willett-street M. E. Church sang the anthem: "Now Let the Gates of Zion Ring." Notwithstanding the very inclement state of the weather the rooms were thronged to their utmost capacity. The ladies in waiting on the tables were perfectly bewitching, and, if we might judge by the rapid disappearance of the goods for sale, were quite favorable in their demands upon the young men. The following were the churches represented: The Allen-street Presbyterian, Allen-street Methodist Episcopal, First Baptist, Mariners', Madison-avenue Baptist, Cannon-street Baptist and Seventh Presbyterian, all of which had well-filled tables, which were laden with fancy articles of every description. The thirsty regaled themselves at Rebecca's Well, and the busy ones sent and received messages by the telegraphic instrument kindly loaned for the occasion by the Messrs. CHESTER, of Centre-street.

The Contested Election Cases.

The session of the Assembly Committee on Contested Elections was resumed yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, N. B. SMITH presiding, and additional testimony was taken in the case of FREDERICK ZIMMER against TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL. JOSEPH H. ELLERY, witness for the contestant, swore that seventy-two illegal voters balloted in the Sixtth District, Thirteenth Ward, of whom forty-two were illegally registered, and thirty were repeaters and non-residents. SIX witnesses, who all testified that they voted for ZIMMER were examined. VINCENT CLARK produced the original tellers, which were opened and examined by the Committee and counsel on both sides. Judge LOEW, counsel for ZIMMER, produced the Congress tally to show that CAMPBELL received only 150 votes in a particular district, and returned 254. J. C. JULIAN LIMEBURN, one of the poll clerks, deposed that 416 votes were polled, 415 of which were for member of Assembly; made a return to Police Headquarters which could not then be found; did not recollect whether JENNINGS got any votes or not. Other unimportant testimony was taken. The present investigation will probably occupy till Friday next.

Fall of a Church Steeple in Morrisania—No One Injured.

Laborers were engaged yesterday in clearing away the *débris* of the tower and spire of the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Washington-avenue and Fourth-street, Morrisania, which fell on Sunday. No satisfactory conclusion was arrived at as regards the cause of the accident. Some of the gentlemen connected with the society are of opinion that the foundation was not laid sufficiently deep, and therefore gave way under the immense weight upon it; while others believe that the brick had become softened by water and frost. The main portion of the building appears to be uninjured. Measures will be taken to have the edifice repaired, but in what manner and with what material had not been definitely settled yesterday. The statement made relative to Mr. O'BRIEN having been injured by a stray brick from the falling steeple appears to have been incorrect. The person alluded to received his injuries by falling out of a wagon the previous evening.

BOND ROBBERS.

Another Arrest Made in the Cambreleng & Pyne Bond Robbery—A Long but Successful Chase—Recovery of a Portion of the Plunder—The Prisoner Held for Trial.

Ever since the successful and daring larceny of two large tin cash boxes containing $150,000 worth of United States bonds, railroad stock shares, deeds of trust and other valuable securities from the large iron safe in the office of Messrs. CAMBRELENG & PYNE, lawyers, at No. 14 Wall-street, on New Year's Day, Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, and Detective MCCORD, of the Central Office, have been assiduously working together on the case, and succeeded so far as to arrest one JOHN DOBBS about a month ago, who confessed that he had had a hand in the larceny, and implicated one or two others as his confederates and principals. DOBBS was kept in custody on a temporary commitment granted by Justice DOWLING, and an effort made to arrest one GEORGE KING, *alias* Charles Holbrook, who was understood to have been the prime mover in the robbery of these cash boxes, which for a time proved abortive, as the officers assisting Capt. JOURDAN and Detective MCCORD pounced on the wrong men in two or three instances, and so uncovered the scent that had been so strong. Falling in the immediate arrest of KING, the detectives arraigned DOBBS before Justice DOWLING. As the prisoner confessed his guilt he was fully committed for trial in default of bail. The arrest of DOBBS resulted in the recovery of $20,000 worth of the missing bonds, and after his committal a renewed search was made for KING. He was found to have been a clerk in the employ of the victimized firm, and he had in that capacity an easy opportunity to procure the manufacture of false or duplicate keys to the several doors and safes, by means of which the robbery was so neatly and efficiently perpetrated. Unlike DOBBS, who had sought to baffle pursuit by running to cover in this City, KING fled toward the West. After some delay, in consequence of the untoward efforts of the subordinate officers on the case, Capt. JOURDAN at length received information to the effect that the fugitive KING had been seen in the City of Cincinnati. He at once visited the city of pork packers, and placed himself in communication with Chief of Police RUFFIN, and soon ascertained that KING had arrived in Cincinnati on the 16th of January and departed on the 21st. After a week's sojourn in the Queen City, Capt. JOURDAN returned to New-York, and immediately addressed telegrams to Mobile, Montgomery, Ala., informing him that KING had been taken into custody there by the local Police, and would be held, subject to the directions of the New-York Police authorities. The Captain notified Superintendent KENNEDY, and by his permission Detective MCCORD and WOOLDRIDGE were dispatched to Montgomery for the purpose of taking charge of the prisoner. Much to these officers' chagrin, however, they found that an innocent man had been arrested, the prisoner proving satisfactorily that he was a simple negro minstrel of roving propensity and not at all guilty of any New-York bond robbery. This KING was forthwith discharged and allowed to rejoin his company, and the detectives took up another trail and proceeded nearly as far as New-Orleans before they discovered that they were again on a wild goose chase. They then returned to Cincinnati, and Capt. JOURDAN furnished Chief of Police RUFFIN with a full description of the real KING, his history and habits, though no success attended the efforts of the New-York or local detectives, so MCCORD and WOOLDRIDGE came to New-York. Their visit had been a very few days when Chief RUFFIN summoned Capt. JOURDAN and Detective MCCORD through the telegraph, and on their hastening to Cincinnati, they were informed that KING had again appeared in that city. A search occupying several days and nights was planned for the fugitive, who was at length run to earth and arrested. On his person, or found in his room, were discovered about $65,000 worth of the stolen bonds belonging to CAMBRELENG & PYNE, leaving only $40,000 to be recovered. Information was, however, received at the same time that he will probably lead to the recovery of nearly all of the bonds yet missing.

The officers also discovered that KING, who is represented as a man of peculiar talents and a native of New-England, had ever since his foray on his employers' safe remained in the departure from New-York, led a most dissolute and reckless life, and, to make the matter clearer, it may be as well to remark here that it was through his dissipation that KING was finally hunted down and secured. Soon after his first arrival in Cincinnati, he had hired a most elegantly furnished house, and resided there in true nabob style with two or three friends of similar tastes and proclivities.

The detectives arrived in New-York yesterday morning with KING in their custody, and as the prisoner had been already indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of committing the larceny, he was immediately arraigned before Recorder HACKETT, who committed him for trial. Both of the prisoners will be brought to trial at an early day, DOBBS being no doubt used as a witness for the State against the principal operator in the robbery. All of the officers connected with the case deserve credit for the manner in which they performed their duty. Were as much talent and perseverance displayed in important murder cases the reputation of detectives would be greatly enhanced.

The New-York Juvenile Asylum—Its Operations for 1868.

The following interesting details of the operations of the New-York Juvenile Asylum for the year 1868 are obtained from its seventeenth annual report, which will be ready for distribution in a few days.

A new and valuable part of the machinery of the institution is the Western agency for furnishing the little castaways of New-York homes and opportunities for useful lives in the broad West. After a company is examined and sent out from the Asylum, its Western agent examines into the moral character and standing of those desiring to employ them. These being found satisfactory, the child is located a few weeks for trial, after which an indenture is executed providing for a suitable maintenance and education of the child, and the payment of a sum of money, generally from $150 to $200, to the child on coming of age, when the indenture expires. The agency is located near Chicago, Ill., and is in charge of Mr. EBENEZER WRIGHT.

The trustees report that they have endeavored to make the best use of the means at their command, and, with the most rigid economy in every department of the Asylum, they find the minimum cost of each child to the Asylum to be $140 per annum.

Appended to the report of the trustees are the following:

Report of the Superintendent, Dr. S. D. BROOKS, presenting all the statistical details in the workings of the Asylum; the report of Mr. L. M. KELEY, furnishing the scholastic statistics of the institution; the report of Dr. T. G. WRIGHT, which shows the operations of the House of Reception before the children are transferred to the Asylum.

From these appendices the following statistics are obtained: The number of inmates Dec. 31, 1867, was 579; number received in 1868, 854; number indentured, indentured, died, &c, 688; remaining Dec. 31, 1868, 595, of whom 488 were boys and 107 girls. Whole number of inmates during the year, 1,433. Daily average for the year, 632. Of the 854 admissions, 104 were arrested by the Police and committed by Magistrates, 315 were committed by Magistrates at the request of friends, 432 were surrendered by parents and friends, nine were committed at their own request, and four transferred from other institutions. Seventy-nine were full orphans, 407 half orphans, and 368 had both parents living. Of those received, eighty-four were committed or surrendered for pilfering, forty-nine for vagrancy, one for begging, 455 for truancy and disobedience, and 265 as unfortunate. Two hundred and fifty-two could not read, 240 could read only, and 368 could read, write and cipher.

In the industrial department the mending of shoes has been introduced during the past year, and the boys now do all the necessary work of the house. The number of garments, &c., made by the boys during the year was 7,283, and by the girls 4,890.

The report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year is as follows:

Balance on hand		$19,822 44
Received from Comptroller under act of incorporation	$67,846 97	
Received from Board of Education	5,060 92	
Received for board of children in the institution	2,243 46	
Received from Comptroller under act of March, 1866	20,000 00	
Received from donations	9,025 00	
Received for interest on [illegible]	967 81	
ployed balance		106,044 16
Total		$125,866 60
Paid for provisions, fuel, clothing, salaries, insurance, &c	$82,865 25	
Paid for fares and expenses to the West and expense of Western agency	4,377 00	
Paid for interest on bond and mortgage	1,300 00	
Paid for buildings and improvements	4,827 38	
		93,369 63
Balance on hand		$32,296 97

Cuban Ladies' Association.

A number of Cuban ladies in this City have organized themselves into a society with the title of Cuban Ladies' Association, for the purpose of extending aid to the wounded and sick among the Cuban insurgents. They plead that many men are dying for want of medicines, surgical instruments and proper food, which cannot be bought in the country districts where the patriot army is located, and that any pecuniary aid which the kindly disposed in this country feel desirous of rendering will be thankfully received through Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, No. 42 South-street, or Mr. SIMON DE VISBE, No. 80 Exchange-place. To further the views of the Association, a grand instrumental and vocal concert will be given at Steinway Hall on the 9th of March next, at which Mme. GAZZANIGA and other distinguished vocalists will appear.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY,

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Oyer and Terminer.

No Circuit Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1266—	Doremus et al. vs. Bidwell.	1294—	Leonard vs. Sykes.
1268—	Hart vs. Bidwell.	1296—	Pike et al. vs. Farrer.
1270—	Clark et al. vs. Bidwell.	1300—	Stewart vs. Stewart.
1272—	French et al. vs. Bidwell.	1302—	Edelheim vs. Windmuller et al.
1274—	Gille vs. Slocck, impl'd	1304—	Stone vs. Cooper.
1280—	Mayer et al. vs. Peters et al.	1306—	Short vs. Evans et al.
1288—	McElhinney et al. vs. Williams.	1310—	National Bank of the Metropolis vs. Morgan et al.
1290—	Irving National Bank vs. Miller et al.	1314—	Mason vs. Jones et al.
1292—	Leonard vs. Brooks et al.	1316—	Williams vs. Ely.
		1318—	Wagner vs. Evans.
		1320—	Turner vs. Shepard.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
761—	Reade vs. Sweetser et al.	939—	Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.
657—	Reed vs. Cummings.	1127—	Rowan vs. Browning.
1097—	McMillen vs. Rinds-kopf.	1175—	Thurman vs. Wright et al.
947—	Holdway vs. Carleton.	1215—	McDona vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1014—	Reidel vs. Gran.	677—	Norton vs. Egerton.
1221—	Schreyer et al. vs. Mason et al.	1235—	Baxter vs. Boody.
188—	Doty vs. Giles.	1249—	Decker vs. Low.
202—	Webster vs. Racket.	1257—	Baker et al. vs. Blom.
538—	Cochrane, President, vs. Ferris.	722—	Sellers vs. Peel.
		1016—	Griffin vs. Hanson.
		735—	Pope vs. Bank of Albion et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M. Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
113—	Gilberson vs. Brad-ley.	253—	Worsham vs. Chemical National Bank.
149—	Wilde vs. Hexter.	259—	Farran vs. Howard et al.
210—	Gaynor vs. Gaynor.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
183—	McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	646—	Haywood et al. vs. Wynkoop et al.
635—	Hanna vs. Schaffer.	707—	Wyckoff vs. Lawson et al.
529—	Harrison et al. vs. Smith.	421—	Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
629—	Jones vs. Brannigan.	607—	Primrose, infant, by guardian, vs. Erie R. Co.
693—	Romertze vs. E. R. National Bank.	703—	Doyle vs. Mulrein.
651—	Hevdfelder et al. vs. Stiehler.	675—	Bommer et al. vs. Dunham.
699—	Letson vs. Carville.	705—	Arnstein vs. Benner.
701—	Flynn vs. Miner et al.		

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
126—	Mathews vs. Spaulding.	668—	Hufnagel, Adm'r, &c., vs. Cristaler.
436—	Sophie vs. Stiebel et al.	694—	Boyden vs. White et al.
476—	De Wolf vs. Crandall et al.	702—	Engle et al. vs. Gordon et al.
680—	Shanley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	780—	Wooley vs. Jacobs et al.
768—	Thurman vs. Wicks.	642—	McCreery et al. vs. Moore et al.
770—	Gray et al. vs. Stiner.	842—	Kiel et al. vs. Prot. Ins. Co.
684—	Lynch et al. vs. Wood.		
790—	Ross vs. Ackerman.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1824—	Mahan vs. Sheridan.	1840—	Palmer vs. Kelly.
1856—	Jones vs. Berry.	1841—	Cox vs. Bozman.
1814—	Levi vs. Bache.	1842—	Turner vs. Hendrickson.
1589—	Poland vs. Schlam.	1844—	Keefe vs. Leonard.
1691—	Grosch vs. Roemelt.	1845—	Keyser vs. Lovell.
1702—	Perry vs. Evans.	1851—	Karst vs. Audenreid.
1735—	Hardy vs. Morgan.	1852—	Carr vs. Davis.
1745—	Brown vs. Nash.	1855—	Barrett vs. Stone.
1727—	Bolger vs. Maguire.	1856—	Herrick vs. Hilton.
1775—	Raynor vs. 42d and Grand-st. R. R.	1859—	Purdy vs. Hallorman.
		1860—	The prisoner vs. Mangeriedo.
1780—	Compton vs. Hoyt.	1864¾—	Kelly vs. Maizzas.
1793—	Sachi vs. Heine.	1864—	Mitchell vs. Mehl.
1768—	Colman vs. Panney.	1865—	Hayes vs. Jardine.
1834—	Boerum vs. Fox.		
1839—	Honig vs. Stek.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder John K. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—	The People vs. Peter Flaherty, Edward Segerson, James McGowan; burglary.	3—	The People vs. James Hanley; bigamy.
		4—	The People vs. Lizzie Jackson, Chas. Nelson; grand larceny.
2—	The People vs. David Curtin; rape.	5—	The People vs. Thos. McCormick; larceny.

OYER AND TERMINER—FEB. 22.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE MIGALDO MURDER TRIAL.

Donato Migaldo, an Italian by birth, was brought up for trial, charged with "murder in the first degree," in having on the 4th of July last, about 6 o'clock in the evening, in Baxter-street, in this City, taken the life of John Ryland, an Irishman, by stabbing him in the back. Before commencing to impanel a jury, Mr. E. D. McCarthy, counsel for the accused, moved to quash the indictment—first, because it was defective in charging that the deceased came to his death by a stab in the back at the hands of the prisoner, without particularizing the exact point struck in which the wound was given and the exact nature of the wound; second, in charging that the act was done with "malice aforethought," whereas the statute contains no such definition of "murder in the first degree," and it was not, therefore, a prerequisite for the determination of such a degree of crime, the statutory description being "a premeditated design to kill;" third, in not stating the value, or no value, of the watch with which the offence was committed, as required in the common law indictments. The Court overruled all the points and counsel took an exception. During the impanelling of the jury, in addition to the usual legal objections and disqualifications, the defence challenged peremptorily, where other cause did not arise, every Irishman called. This action was based on the partial theory of the defence, that the killing was the result of a feud existing in the Sixth Ward between the Italians and the Irish. There was no unusual excitement in the Court-room.

Out of about sixty jurors called, the following were accepted and sworn: Edward A. Diggs, Foreman; Peter W. Grefe, Scott Foster, Henry Gelschen, Nathan Foster, Theobald Deutsch, Edward Kneale, Edgar M. Melville, John D. Moll, Henry Brinckmann and Christopher Torry.

District-Attorney Garvin then briefly opened the case to the jury, after which he called, as the first witness for the prosecution

Bernard Golden, testified as follows: Resided in July last at No. 22 Baxter-street; knew the deceased; saw him between five and six o'clock in the evening on Baxter-street; saw prisoner and deceased talking; saw prisoner take a knife out of his pocket; saw the deceased turn to go away, and as he did so, heard him apply an indecent epithets to prisoner; he then saw the prisoner follow deceased and stab him behind the shoulder; the prisoner then fled and witness followed him; prisoner held the knife uplifted as he ran; knows Mooney; knows the prisoner to be the man; never lost sight of him.

Cross-examined—Has resided in Baxter-street two years; worked for six months in company with deceased, but was not otherwise a particular friend of his; if there was any feud on that day between the Irish and Italians he did not know it; deceased had drank that day, but was perfectly sober; saw the prisoner; was standing on the steps of the house where he lived two or three minutes before the blow was struck; witness crossed over; the blow was not struck until witness got within a few yards of them; saw the deceased crossing the street toward the prisoner; there was a young man with Ryland; did not notice any Irishmen on the opposite side of the street; could not tell which began the conversation; did not hear all the conversation between them; swears positively the deceased did not strike the prisoner; did not see the deceased make an attempt to strike the prisoner; deceased had got three or four steps from the prisoner, when the prisoner followed and stabbed him; swears positively deceased did not put his hand in his pocket as he turned to go away, nor at any other time; does not know the deceased was drunk over he had a quarrel; prisoner began to draw the knife before deceased turned to go away; the deceased was not face to face with prisoner when he was stabbed; he was trying to get away; did not see deceased grab prisoner with his right hand at the time the blow was given; don't know if deceased dared the Italian to fight with him; is not positive if the deceased raised his hands; did not hear deceased say on coming out of the saloon that the prisoner make motions with his mouth, but did not know what he said; here the witness could not distinctly assign a satisfactory reason why he crossed the street toward Ryland; did not see Ryland on the street before, but it did occur to him to cross over to hear what they were saying.

Peter Scanlan, residing at No. 76 North Moore-street, was sworn: On the afternoon of the 4th of July he was passing through Baxter-steeet with the deceased; deceased went across the street, and witness saw him in conversation with the prisoner; words grew, fearing there was about to be a quarrel, and took the prisoner by the arm and told him to come away, as that man was an Italian, and they were treacherous; Ryland replied, "The — has a knife;" Ryland had got about two steps into the street, going away, when the prisoner jumped on him and stabbed him.

Cross-examined—Lived at No. 22 Worth-street at the time of the occurrence; had been over to Hudson City that day; met Ryland in his house on his return about three o'clock; did not see Ryland drinking that day; might have had one or two glasses of ale that day; drank one glass of ale with Ryland about three o'clock; went with Ryland from Baxter to Oliver-street; was gone about an hour; went from Oliver-street to No. 30 Roosevelt-street and remained five minutes; thence they went to No. 10 Roosevelt; there witness had a glass of ale, deceased refusing to take any; remained there about twenty-five minutes; saw the deceased on the street after coming out; don't know if deceased had a quarrel that morning; after coming out of No. 10 Roosevelt-street went in company with Ryland directly to No. 14 Baxter-street; the two places are about two hundred yards apart; arrived at No. 14 Baxter-street about five o'clock; remained there about three minutes; Ryland did not go into No. 14 Baxter-street; witness stopped there and Ryland crossed the street; didn't ask Ryland why he passed No. 14 Baxter-street and then crossed the street, and cannot tell why he did so; did not try to prevent deceased from going across the street; swears that deceased was not intoxicated at the time he crossed the street; cannot swear if he went across the street quickly or slowly; saw no Italians at No. 22, diagonally opposite, but did not see them until he had got across the street; did not see them before Ryland crossed; before crossing over saw motions between prisoner and deceased as if they were about to fight; saw the prisoner first draw his knife when he (witness) was within a few yards of them; prisoner had his hand on his knife some time before the deceased turned to go away; thinks there were two other persons standing with the prisoner.

Re-direct—Did not see the knife before Ryland turned to go away.

Cross-examination resumed—Did not know where Ryland went while witness was in No. 10 Roosevelt-street.

It being now two o'clock the Court ordered a recess of half an hour, and that the jury be taken in charge of an officer to the Astor House for dinner.

At the reassembling of the Court the prosecution called *Frederick W. Harris*, who testified as follows: Resides at No. 32 Baxter-st.; between five and six on the 4th of July last was at the door of his store; saw the prisoner follow the deceased a few steps and stab him, and then pass him (witness) toward Mulberry-street; could not say positively if the prisoner is the man who stabbed the other; had not seen the prisoner before.

Cross-examined—Has lived four years in the same store; never saw deceased before that day; he stood about ten feet from where the stabbing took place; the shop of the first witness is about thirty feet from where the stabbing took place; had been in the front part of his store before he stepped out and saw the act; did not see either of the former witnesses there at the time; when he first saw the prisoner and deceased the latter was going across the street, and the prisoner was drawing his knife and going after him; saw no one in company with Ryland then; the sidewalk was then crowded with children and other persons; if a person had then been with Ryland, holding him by

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
L'ETOILE DU NORD, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mmes. Lagrange, Mlle. Durand, Mme. Reichardt, Messrs. Brignoli, Orlandini, Antonucci and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Gueretti, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Bourgoin, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND and POCAHONTAS. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Parliament yesterday, Mr. FORTESCUE stated that the Government proposed to release forty-five Fenian prisoners, some of whom were leaders in the late insurrectionary movements. Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD has been elected to the British Parliament. The Fenian prisoners, COSTELLO and WARREN, who were imprisoned in Dublin, were yesterday liberated.

The Sublime Porte has revoked all his former decrees and orders against the Greeks, and also has opened the Turkish ports to Greek shipping.

The Spanish Press advise the preservation of friendly relations with the United States Government.

The Greek Chambers have dissolved, and the new Chambers will convene in May.

Another Polar expedition has sailed from Bremen.

CUBA.

The volunteers who form part of the garrison of the City of Havana, on Sunday sent a deputation to Captain-General DULCE demanding that rigorous measures should be at once adopted to put down the rebellion and to punish traitors. When off duty they swaggered about the streets crying "death to traitors," and creating much consternation. Yesterday another deputation waited on the Captain-General and repeated the demand, insisting that the rebels arrested during the late riots should be immediately executed. Gen. DULCE replied that the prisoners must be tried legally, and that he would permit no interference with the plans agreed upon for the suppression of the rebellion. This action of the volunteers caused quite a panic in the city, and business was suspended to a great extent.

CONGRESS.

As the Senate was in caucus yesterday on the House bill concerning the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, no session was convened until 3:30 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 7:30. The Tenure-of-Office bill was then postponed, and the Currency bill, as amended by the House, was introduced by Mr. SHERMAN, who moved to non-concur in the amendments, but was induced to wait for a fuller attendance of Senators. A bill was then introduced providing for the abolition of the office of Superintendent of Exports and Drawbacks, which was passed. The House resolutions concerning the Dempsey & O'Toole matter were concurred in. Mr. SHERMAN called up the Currency bill again, which, after some discussion, gave place to the House amendments to the bill concerning the collection and appraisement of duties on imports, which was non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked for. The Senate then took up the constitutional amendment as reported from the House, which, after some discussion, was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday, on a call of the States, a large number of bills and joint resolutions were presented. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, presented a bill granting right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, which was passed. Mr. SCHENCK then introduced the Public Credit bill, and made a long and interesting speech on the subject. Mr. BUTLER moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. After some modifications the bill passed. At the evening session the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and after some discussion postponed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and postponed. Mr. BUTLER reported on the Indian Appropriation bill, and the House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

A very serious difficulty has arisen between Bishop MCQUAID and the Catholics of Auburn. It appears that the Bishop removed Rev. THOMAS O'FLAHERTY, who had been pastor of the Auburn congregation for twenty-three years, and appointed Rev. M. KAVANAGH in his place. On Sunday, Father KAVANAGH attempted to say mass, when the congregation resolved itself into a public meeting and refused to allow him to proceed. A number of the prominent members took Father KAVANAGH from the altar and quietly led him out of the church, and the Bishop was induced to follow him. At a subsequent meeting the congregition resolved to stand by their old pastor, denounced the action of the Bishop, and declared they would no longer submit to the "one-man power" attempted to be exercised over them, but to appeal to the Pope if necessary. They also resolved that the new pastor should not occupy the parsonage, and further trouble is anticipated.

The President has granted a pardon to JACOB ORTH, who was sentenced in Brooklyn in 1867 on conviction of arson in the third degree. An appeal from the conviction was taken, pending which the District-Attorney became convinced that the testimony on which ORTH had been convicted was false, and refused to prosecute further. ORTH was never in custody, but as the sentence is recorded against him, pardon is granted for the purpose of restoring to him the rights of citizenship.

The recent investigation into the affairs of the James Steam Cotton Mills at Newburyport, Mass., led to the discovery of a deficiency of $25,000 in the accounts of the Treasurer.

A man named MACKISON, living at Port Deposit, Md., on Saturday had some trouble with two young men named OHR, both of whom he shot, wounding them severely. A constable who attempted to arrest MACKISON was also shot, and it is feared he will die of his injuries. MACKISON was finally lodged in jail.

A destructive fire occurred about two miles from Baltimore, at the stone barn and stables of Mr. GRABENHORST, on Saturday morning. At the time the fire broke out there were 108 cows and eight horses in the stable, which were secured before the fire reached them. A large quantity of farming implements, feed, hay, &c., were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $75,000, on which there is $35,000 insurance. A man named ROBERT HADDEN, who is supposed to have set fire to the buildings, was arrested and committed for trial.

Miss SARAH DAUNE, of Troy, was passing a store in Troy on Saturday, in front of which several express wagons were being unloaded. One of the horses suddenly commenced to back, and Miss DAUNE was caught between the wagon and the building, and so seriously injured that her life is despaired of.

A young man named BELL, a member of the Cigar-Makers' Union at Southwick, Mass., was arrested on Sunday for assaulting a non-Union cigar-maker. BELL attempted to escape from the officer, when the latter shot him, killing him instantly.

THOMAS NUGENT, MICHAEL MICKEL and WM. ROBERTSON were arrested in Troy yesterday, charged with having murdered EDWARD FLYNN on the previous night. FLYNN, who was a young mechanic, was crossing the river on the ice, when he was assailed by four ruffians, and fearfully beaten with clubs. A friend found him and conveyed him home, when he died within an hour. The ringleader of the gang of ruffians, ROBERT PICKETT, has not yet been arrested. The murderers are all very young.

J. H. BELL and D. W. REAVE, the Election Commissioners of Wawayanda, who refused to answer questions before the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, are on their way to Washington in charge of the House Sergeant-at-Arms.

The President yesterday sent to the House a veto of the bill imposing additional duties on copper and copper ore. It will be found in full in another column.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Legislature on contested seats yesterday, much testimony was taken tending to show how extensively frauds were practiced at the recent elections.

The Lyceum of Natural History held its annual meeting last evening. Mr. JOHN S. NEWBERRY was elected President; Mr. PRIME, Treasurer, and Mr. BOLTON, Librarian. The society comprises 250 members.

The printers and clothing cutters on strike held meetings yesterday, as usual. The progress both have made in gaining their respective advances of wages, is very satisfactory thus far, and the strikes will probably soon close.

There was no parade in honor of WASHINGTON's Birthday yesterday. The banks, Brokers' Boards and public offices, were, however, closed, and the theatre *matinées* were well attended. Balls in the evening were nnmerous. Prominent among these were those of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, at the Academy of Music; the Seereiter Club, at Apollo Hall, and the three Cavalry Squadrons, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac, preliminary to a permanent organization, was held yesterday at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN presided. It was resolved to have a grand reunion in this City on the 5th of July next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HACKETT sentenced another burglar to the Penitentiary for five years.

The trial of DONATO MIGALDO, an Italian, charged with murdering JOHN RYLAND by stabbing him, on the 4th July last, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. It will probably be concluded to-day.

The Beef Cattle market was dull yesterday. There was a heavy supply of lank and bony Texan rangers, and a large number of rough and thin State Cattle, with a large proportion of half-fattened Stags and old Oxen. Scarcely any Bullocks were sold for over 16c. ℔ ℔., net weight. Sellers tried hard to maintain their top prices at 16c. ℔ ℔., net weight, but most of the sales seemed to be made at about 13c.@15c. ℔ ℔. Hundreds of Cattle did not bring over 10c.@11c. The Sheep trade is tolerably fair, and prices are maintained at 5c.@7c. ℔ ℔., live weight, for fair to good Sheep. Several good droves were sold at 7c. ℔ ℔., and a few other droves were reported as sold at 7½c. ℔ ℔. A few selected Sheep, which had been fattened on grain and roots, brought 8c. ℔ ℔. The Swine market is becoming more and more dull. City dressed were held at 14c. ℔ ℔., and in some instances at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ ℔., with slow sales. The arrivals consisted of the poorest lot of rough and shabby Swine, that has been received in a long time past. Live Hogs are nominal at 10c.@11c. ℔ ℔., with a few at 11½c.

The Tenure of Office.

The Republicans of the Senate in *caucus* decided yesterday to postpone all further action on the Tenure-of-Office bill, until the first week of next session. This settles the matter, of course, until that time. It is decided that Gen. GRANT is to enter upon his Administration under all the embarrassments and drawbacks of that law. He cannot remove a single man from office, no matter how flagrant, corrupt or inefficient he may have been. He can only *suspend* him, for reasons which he must assign to the Senate, and if that body deems them sufficient, *then* the officer may be removed. As a matter of course very little can be done in the way of reforming the Civil Service of the country under these circumstances. It is about as effectual a check upon movements looking toward reform as could well be devised. If the Senate shall see reason for being satisfied with Gen. GRANT's action during the first week of the next session,—that is, if each Senator shall feel satisfied that he can keep his special favorites in office whether the law is repealed or not, that body may consent to its repeal; but it evidently intends to make sure of this point to begin with.

Our Difficulties With England—The Reverdy Johnson Treaty.

We are by no means certain that the treaty which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has negotiated with England, for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, ought to be ratified by the Senate. Indeed, if our differences with England are so grave and comprehensive as they are represented in some quarters, it is very clear that it ought not to be. It is unquestionably true that the material loss of the ships burned or sunk by the rebel cruisers fitted out in English ports, by no means measures the injury done us by England during the war. It was her premature recognition of the rebels as belligerents, and as entitled to all the rights of a nation at war, which first gave the Confederacy position and strength to carry on the war; and it was the tolerated use by the rebels of English ports, English workmen and English capital in building, arming, manning, equipping and sending to sea rebel cruisers against our commerce, that created a rebel navy, gave vigor and effect to the rebellion, and prolonged the war for a year or more beyond what, but for such aid, would have been its end. And the motive of this extraordinary course was very largely hostility to the United States as a national Power, and a desire to check its growth and arrest the development of its national strength.

But these are acts which constitute national insults and national wrongs. It may be very well urged that such acts of hostility cannot be settled by the payment of damages. The material losses which may have resulted directly from them, even where they can be distinctly traced, do not measure the degree of wrong involved, or the extent of injury inflicted. But for the moral support and encouragement held out by England and France, at the beginning of the rebellion, and at various stages of its progress, it is very doubtful whether the war would have lasted a year,—while it is quite certain it could never have grown so powerful, and lasted so long, and done such serious damage to the country, as it actually did.

On this theory, a large part of the whole cost of the war, in life, in money, and in suffering, may rightfully be charged to England, if this is to be made a matter of account current, and settled on that basis.

But every one sees how absurd that would be. If *this* is our complaint—if we charge England with having prolonged the war and added millions to its cost,—with having swept our commerce from the ocean, driven our flag from the seas, discarded the obligations of neutrality, trampled on our national rights, and insulted our national honor, the question ceases to be one of damages, and becomes one of national honor, and can be adjusted only as questions of honor always are adjusted by nations proud enough to feel an insult, and strong enough to redress it. *It can only be settled by war.* If we are to take this view of the wrong done us, we cannot take any other view of the remedy open to us. Nations do not claim damages for their injured honor. They do not present pecuniary claims for rights scoffed at and trampled on. We must either place our complaints of England's action during our war on a different basis,—on some basis that admits the allegation of specific acts, involving specific losses, to be atoned for by specific acts of payment or apology,—or else we must punish the wrong and avenge the insult in the usual way. The world has not outgrown the era of wars, nor has any new mode of settling international controversies been yet devised and accepted.

The *Tribune* finds another mode of settling this difficulty. It is opposed utterly to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's treaty. Our complaint of England, it says, is not for the specific losses she inflicted upon our commerce, or for the tangible injury she caused us,—"not simply for a few ships burned, but for our national rights trampled upon; our national honor wounded; our commerce destroyed; our war, with its sorrows, prolonged; the graves of our heroes multiplied; the burden of our debt largely increased." Nevertheless it thinks all these things may be atoned for,—all difficulties may be settled and all controversies adjusted by the payment of damages,—provided only that payment is large enough and of the right kind. If England will only *transfer Canada to our jurisdiction*,—abandon all further claim and title to that country and hand it over to us, in satisfaction of our just complaints of her conduct during the war,—the whole quarrel, the *Tribune* thinks, may be amicably settled to the mutual satisfaction and the material advantage of all concerned.

A good many things might be said about this proposition; but one is probably enough. England would much rather go to war with the United States than cede Canada to us on any such grounds. The idea that she would do anything of the kind,—that, by way of confessing her wrong and making atonement for it, she would cede to us the largest and best of her colonies, is preposterous and absurd. Such a scheme is open to the weightiest of the objections urged against the Johnson treaty, that it proposes to settle a national wrong by pecuniary damages, and is further subject to the additional objection that it is utterly and absurdly impracticable.

There are three ways of settling our differences, each of which may commend itself to a special class of minds:

1. We can settle it on the basis of the Johnson Treaty, by payment of losses to our commerce, to be fixed by a Joint Commission, England having agreed to that mode of adjustment.

2. Or we can take redress by war, which is the usual and straightforward mode of revenging such injuries and insults as we complain of.

3. Or, we can let things rest, and by recognizing the Cubans, or the Fenians, or the Cretans, or some other revolted fragment of a people as belligerents, convince England practically how the lessons of international obligation she practiced on us can be turned against her, to her own great detriment. This does not strike us as especially high-toned or especially worthy a great and a powerful nation. England is doubtless more deeply interested in securing the repudiation of the theories of neutrality on which she herself acted during the war, than we are,—and in due time she will probably take the proper steps to secure such a result. But that time will scarcely be hastened by our insisting on keeping our quarrel with her open, in the hope of being able to take advantage of difficulties in which she herself may become involved.

Army Reduction—The Action of the Senate.

The very sensible action of the House in rejecting the Butler and adopting the Blaine amendment will be promptly supported, let us hope, by the Senate. Of course it is easy to suggest very great improvements on the Blaine amendment. It is palpably loose and general in construction, and the work of a hasty effort at compromise—its own author tried to amend it just before the vote, but was refused the permission to do so. But the right things about it are its spirit, its general scope and its *method* of army reduction. This method is the one known as "absorption," which the *Tribune*, preferring Mr. BUTLER's plan of peremptory dismissal, ungraciously calls "turning the army into a gigantic soup-house."

The Blaine amendment ought to receive favor in the Senate, as the latter body has from the first been free from the Butlerian frenzy to hack the army in pieces, and has not manifested special spleen against professional army officers. The experience of the past may well serve to guide present action. Last year, Mr. GARFIELD in the House, and Mr. WILSON in the Senate, introduced bills from their respective military committees for the reduction of the army. These did not, however, from their moderation, suit the views of either House, and were loaded down with amendments till they sank.

Mr. BLAINE's amendment enacts, as is well known, that until the army is reduced to twenty regiments of infantry, five of artillery and five of cavalry, no new commissions shall be issued, and regiments shall be consolidated; and that no new appointments or promotions shall be made, till directed by law, in the Staff Departments at Washington. We say that objections to this provision on some accounts are easy; but it is a great improvement over the harsh and unjust proposition of Gen. BUTLER.

The truth is that Gen. GRANT's policy in the matter of army economy has never been seriously questioned, and as he has frequently been understood to imply that whether with or without Congressional legislation the army should be steadily reduced, we may confidently expect that result to be achieved. Late in the autumn, and indeed after the November election, Gen. GRANT handed to the Secretary of War the briefest of reports, making two suggestions, namely, first, that the Indian Bureau should be transferred to the War Department, and, secondly, that "no general legislation" was needed, while the war on the Plains continued, to reduce the army. The end of the Indian hostilities justified Congress in attempting some "general legislation;" but we believe that its course will be wisest the more closely it follows Gen. GRANT's mature conviction as to the *way* in which reduction should be effected.

The cessation of enlistments and the consolidation of regiments were the plans he then proposed. He was aware, as everybody must be who looks at the inroads made by casualty, both among officers and men, that to stop recruiting and commissioning would force the army to dwindle rapidly, and yet symmetrically, (with consolidation,) to any required standard. We cannot do better than to follow this moderate and efficient plan; and certainly that, with the lopping off of nine millions, (or, nearly one-fourth,) in the appropriation asked for, ought to content everybody for the present.

Pacific Roads—How Many?

The majority of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads are too sanguine to be safe advisers on matters in which their hobbies are involved The value of railroads as means of promoting national development is undoubted, but to allege that their construction "should take precedence over any and all other objects of legislative endowment" is somewhat to overstate the general merits of the case.

The expediency of at present granting any legislative endowment, involving the money or credit of the Government, is a point which the Committee carefully avoid. But it is the first point to be settled in the controversy. It is idle to debate proposals relating to specific subsidies while the ability of the Government to grant any assistance remains in doubt. And it becomes folly to continue the argument after the question has been determined adversey. The common sense and common honesty of the country have pronounced against paying or promising to pay a dollar outside the legitimate expenditures of the Treasury. There is not a dollar to spare for any other objects, and as for the public credit, *that* is already taxed to its utmost capacity.

Apart from the duty of Congress to resist all overtures pointing to subsidies, the reasoning of the majority of the Committee in respect of the number of railroads to the Pacific, which it is desirable to construct, seems to us absurdly overdone. Because one Pacific railroad is in course of construction, does it follow that the number of parallel roads shall be multiplied indefinitely? We have yet to see how the endowment lavished upon the existing corporations ends, and how the road fulfills professional promises and popular expectations. There may be some disappointment upon both heads. Certainly enough is known to justify the utmost caution before finally concluding that the Government aid has been wisely expended, or that the reciprocal obligations of the Companies have been fulfilled with a semblance of fidelity. Let us see how these open accounts wind up before calculating the profitableness of Pacific railroads. It may be possible to pay too dearly for the steam whistle. With this road finished and in operation, we shall acquire the data necessary to the formation of an intelligent opinion on the prospect of freight traffic across the continent. Practical business men are not wanting who suggest the possible failure of calculations upon this phase of the subject. So far as freight is concerned, the business of the road will for some time be experimental; it may or may not distance all competitors in the carrying trade. In regard to passenger travel, we believe that the road will meanwhile be equal to the requirements of the public. When it ceases to be so, private enterprise will make itself heard, and the circumstances of the country may then be more favorable for a reconsideration of the whole question. One Pacific road at a time is enough. The Senate Committee may more usefully expend its energies in protecting the public interests, so far as this road is concerned, than in covering the map with schemes by which only speculators would profit.

The Commercial Navigation Company.

The eyes of Congress have finally been opened to the absurdity of the scheme which was put forward last year by the Commercial Navigation Company for obtaining the monopoly of the United States mail service to Europe. The inability of the Association to fulfill the terms of its contract, and the pernicious character of the legislation which it sought to secure, have been repeatedly exposed in our columns. Both editorially and through the able letters of our correspondent, "Commerce," we have shown that by granting the demands of the Company the mail service would be reduced from four weekly departures to one; that a monopoly of the entire transatlantic mail service would be given for fifteen years; that its cost would be increased while the facilities would be diminished; that whereas we now obtain a profit of $330,000 a year from the returns of our sea and inland postage, under the proposed arrangement with the Commercial Navigation Company, the whole of this sum would be handed over to it, and the expense of the service would be increased from $1,300 per voyage to $11,500 per voyage.

We have also made it clear that in the amendment to the original act of incorporation which the Commercial Navigation Company has recently had before the Senate, it was intended that the Government should guarantee the interest on the bonds of the Company on the basis of three-quarters of the amount received for postage last year, the aggregate of which being about $600,000, would call for the expenditure of $450,000 by the Post Office Department in payment of the interest on these bonds.

Considering that the estimated cost of the seven steamships which the Company proposed to build upon the proceeds of its bonds was $7,000,000, and that the interest money of $450,000, capitalized at six per cent., would give $7,500,000 as the amount of bonds to be issued, we discover that the Government is modestly asked to pay the interest on the entire cost of the proposed mail steamers, and a bonus in addition of $150,000 per annum. In other words, if the Company succeeds in disposing of its bonds at ninety-four per cent., it will have its steamers paid for with the proceeds of the bonds without calling for the investment of any capital by its stockholders.

These enormous special privileges and many others connected with the objectionable features which we have enumerated, are in direct opposition to the interests and convenience of the public. Seeing them in this light, the Senate on Thursday last refused any longer to consider the propositions of the Commercial Navigation Company, and the scheme is defeated in all its parts.

The fate of this project has given a quietus to no less than five other monopoly ocean steamship bills, which were in various stages of preparation for the action of Congress.

The desire on the part of Americans to see a first-class line of [illegible]satlantic steamers established under the [illegible] of our country, is earnest and sincere. This end, however, must not be achieved at the expense of reason and right. The shortest and best way of accomplishing the purpose would be to grant a moderate subsidy for four mail services a week, the Post Office Department advertising the contracts and awarding them to the lowest responsible bidder.

The Paraguayan Position.

A late London telegram, based on real or pretended news from the La Plata, threw the usual doubt once more over the extent of the last Brazilian victory and the situation of LOPEZ. But the letter of our Buenos Ayres correspondent published yesterday—the only coherent and intelligent narrative of events since the decisive battle at Villeta yet made public on this side of the Atlantic, at least—tells a different story.

Defeat, disaster, demoralization, despair, are the successive comments it writes upon the fortunes of the Paraguayan Army and of Marshal LOPEZ. Indeed, the fall of Villeta sealed the Dictator's fate, and the reduction of Angostura, a few days later, was a foregone conclusion. It was a strong position, perfectly commanding the Paraguay River with its batteries, which numbered no less than 100 guns; in its palmy days, the old Paraguayan Army would have given DE CAXIAS as bloody a repulse as it often had before.

But the old Paraguayan Army no longer existed. Its mere effigy was found in the valiant body-guard of LOPEZ, while the bulk of his forces was made up of younger material than that which NAPOLEON led to slaughter at Waterloo—the tender lads of Paraguay. Even at that, after the prodigious slaughter at Itasoro, Ivahy and Villeta, the Paraguayan Army had been reduced from, say, 15,000 men to the neighborhood of 5,000 or 6,000, including the 1,600 pent up in the water batteries of Angostura.

It was the consciousness of this condition of their enemy that led the Allied Generals to dictate their note to LOPEZ demanding surrender, before their land assault on the rear of Angostura, of which note, with its reply, our correspondent gives the text. The note was to the last degree unworthy and insulting. The very consciousness of their power should have restrained DE CAXIAS and his allies, GELLY Y OBES and CASTRO, from adopting, at such a moment, the language of offended dignity, mixed with invective. Instead of talking as victorious soldiers to a defeated soldier, they spoke of themselves as the "armed representatives of their respective Governments in this war to which their nations were provoked by your Excellency." No terms were offered, but the bitter reproach was flung, "on your Excellency's head be all this blood, as well as that which may still be shed."

The reply of LOPEZ was dignified and soldier-like, and to be put among the most eloquent documents of this kind in military literature, worthy of a better man and a better cause. He declared that "a Paraguayan soldier fights as an honorable citizen and a Christian man, preferring to see his country one vast tomb, rather than to see it humiliated." Such language is often idle vaporing; but it is impressive when applied to silent, desolate Paraguay.

As LOPEZ asked to treat for "honorable terms of peace, to conclude the war," and would not listen to the mere word "surrender," the Allies attacked. The cutting down of his remnant of an army of boys was a short task, and when the desperate LOPEZ, surrounded by the toils of his enemies, burst like a lion through the hostile lines, it was only with a hundred or two of his body-guard attending him.

Then followed the capitulation of the garrison manning the guns of Angostura; the occupation of Asuncion; the pursuit of the steamers of LOPEZ further up the river by the Brazilian monitors; and the occupation of Cerro Leon. We must believe that as a regular *war*, the struggle is over. But LOPEZ may prolong it forever as an envenomed guerrilla contest, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Allies, before they fall to quarreling over their scanty spoils, will give him acceptable terms of peace.

Negro Testimony.

The Legislature of Kentucky has rejected the bill admitting negro testimony in Courts of justice. No white man can be convicted of crime, no matter how heinous, on the testimony of eye witnesses, provided those witnesses happen to be black. It is difficult to exaggerate the folly or the wrong of such a rule. It renders impossible the equal and impartial administration of justice, and thus strikes at the root of free society. It is not easy to see what motives beyond persistence in a mere prejudice can prompt such action. If a negro's testimony is not credible, a jury of white men, certainly, are not likely to give it undue weight. And it often happens that crimes, to which negroes were the only witnesses, must go wholly unpunished if their testimony is to be excluded. Besides, what is to become of the authority of the Civil Rights provision, if this decision is allowed to stand?

MINOR TOPICS.

The office-hunters have now ceased to trouble President JOHNSON; but he is besieged day and night by the friends and accomplices of such criminals condemned by the United States Courts as he has not yet had the opportunity of pardoning and liberating. His time is short. One week from Thursday next he will cease to be President of the United States, and his power of pardoning criminals will be forever at an end. The culprits are aware of this fact as well as the President, and there is probably not one of them but looks for release within the coming eight days. No matter what their offence—whether assault and battery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, or revenue swindling in any of its thousand forms—there are recent precedents for their pardoning. It is reported that one culprit was refused pardon a few days ago; but if his application is properly pressed, it will doubtless be attended to this week.

The preliminary meeting of officers of the Army of the Potomac in this City yesterday, for the purpose of organizing a society similar to those which exist in the Western armies, was a success. A large number of prominent officers of the gallant old army were present; and not only were all former feelings of jealousy and antagonism submerged, but political differences were entirely held in abeyance. Gen. MCCLELLAN, as the oldest commander of the Army of the Potomac present at the meeting, presided. There is every prospect of the formation of a strong, harmonious friendly society of the veterans of that splendid army which fought a hundred battles during the four years of its existence, and stood proudly and heroically by the Union till the rebellion was trampled under its feet.

It is still a racking question in Washington whether negroes shall be admitted to the Inauguration Ball. As it seems that some of the managers dispute their right to be present, we advise the negroes to meet them on their own ground, and treat the whole affair with lofty contempt by refusing to patronize it. By taking this course they may not assert their indefeasible rights as American citizens, but they will at least show that they understand some of the elements of high breeding.

There seems to have been no grief in England over the report that the Senate would reject the *Alabama* treaty. The English Press have all along been charging their Government with making concessions which were not only derogatory to British dignity and authority, but entirely unnecessary. They rather feel relieved at the reported rejection of the treaty, and say that the offer of the terms of settlement must now come from America. But, after all, it seems the Senate is willing to give the treaty due consideration. Senators should certainly understand distinctly what is wanted, and what they are prepared to demand and enforce, before they throw out the treaty already negotiated.

The Roman Catholics of this country occasionally furnish striking evidences of the independence and democracy which seem to penetrate and govern every organization and denomination that is erected in the American Republic. Several remarkable examples of the assertion of popular rights in ecclesiastical matters have taken place during the last year; but none more notable than that which is chronicled to-day in the dispatches from Auburn. The Bishop removed an old priest in that place; but the Catholic people organized a meeting in the church, pushed up to the altar, marched the new priest out, and passed resolutions strongly condemning the action of the Bishop, and expressing their determination no longer to submit to abuses of what they termed a one-man power in the United States. No doubt the Bishop will triumph in the end, for Rome is sure to support its own authorities; but the signs of the times show that the Catholics of America will not submit to ecclesiastical domination without a very loud and significant protest.

The important proclamation of religious liberty in the Chinese Empire, published in the TIMES yesterday, as issued by a high Chinese functionary, shows another of the great results of the Burlingame Mission. The Imperial Commissioner MA, announces that "the preaching of religion is sanctioned by treaty, and all persons are at liberty to become proselytes thereto as it suits their convenience, without compulsion either for or against." He therefore gives warning that the treaty must be observed, and that religious establishments must not be annoyed on any pretext, and, after proclaiming that "every willful offender will certainly be visited with heavy punishment, without hope of pardon," he closes with the admonition, "Obey with trembling!" Not only the liberal ideas of the day, but even Christianity, may now "run and be glorified" among the hundreds of millions of subjects of the Celestial Empire.

Congressman ROBINSON has given up all hope of getting Congress to back up the Fenians and proclaim the independence of Ireland; and now, at the close of the session and the end of his own term, he desires that Congress shall acknowledge the independence of Cuba. Of course he doesn't care about that action in itself; but then it might get us into a *row* with the "despotism of old Spain," and that would be really fine.

The *World*, which, throughout the Presidential canvass, vilely assailed the personal character of Gen. GRANT, which but sourly acquiesced in his election, which has since been engaged in fabricating "conversations" and palming them off for Gen. GRANT's, and which is so loth to lose an opportunity of thrusting at him as to break out into "admiration" even of Gen. BUTLER for a speech directed against Gen. GRANT's view of army reduction, pretends to interpret Gen. GRANT's sentiments toward the Republican Party and theirs toward him. Is not the *World* a fine authority, and are not its motives above suspicion?

The Richmond *Enquirer* bemoans the deterioration of the social morals and manners of the Southern people. It says:

> "One of the most painful manifestations of the near advent of a sweeping change in the ideas and sentiments which have prevailed at the South, is observable in the eager disposition of the better classes among us to discover and imitate the usages of the fashionable society of New-York and the Northern cities."

And the old Virginia organ goes on to enumerate and bewail the changes now appearing in the South:

> "The most distressing feature of this advance movement is the surrender which many of our Virginia girls have made to the fascinations of the *Round Dance*—a thing that, ten years ago, would have convulsed our social circles with a cry of indignation. Let the Round Dance secure a firm footing, and our Virginia women will be as little like what they now are as a faded ribbon is like the morning rose—or a soiled Valenciennes like the spotless lily."

Then again, it has been reported the Virginia ladies have gone so far as to visit the *Black Crook* and the *White Fawn* when in New-York. A very modest and charming lady actually confessed as much to the editor of the *Enquirer*, and when asked whether the exhibition was objectionable, she very archly replied, that "she saw no objection to *ladies* going." Even the churches of Virginia are undergoing a "sea-change into something new and strange." They used to be staid and solemn, but now they are "feeling the touch of Ritualism, Beecherism, and Planchette, and a wild wave of religious *isms* will soon be careering through them."

> "Our Hymnology is already revolutionized. The 'Prairie Bird,' 'Rosa Lee,' 'The Cackling Hen' and other popular secular airs from the negro and Yankee minstrelsy, are habitually sung in our best-conducted Sabbath Schools. It is a very short time since we heard an entire air from the opera of 'Trovatore' sung in church. The opera airs—'Don Giovanni,' 'Robert le Diable,' 'Don Pasquale,' &c., we had frequently heard before from the organist."

We are grieved to hear such accounts of the moral and social decadence of the Old Dominion. We fear that the losses of Virginia through the war have not yet been all counted. Let her boldly grapple with the enemy, however, and she may yet take honey from the carcass of the lion.

The proposition of Mr. LAWRENCE that "women employed in the several executive departments of the Government shall receive the same compensation as men, when they perform the same or equivalent services," seems to be sound. It is the *labor* that Government pays, and not the sex. This is an entirely different matter from the endeavor to allow women to do all sorts of Government work *because* they are women.

The suffrage amendment as adopted by the House on Saturday, declares that "*the right* of citizens of the United States to *vote and hold office* shall not be *denied or abridged* by any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude." This treats simply of an existing right. When any citizen *has* the right to "vote and hold office," he shall not be deprived of it, nor be restricted in its enjoyment, on any of the grounds specified. But suppose he has not got it? A right to vote or hold office can only exist when it has been conferred by some positive law. What law now confers the right to "vote and hold office," upon all citizens of the United States? This constitutional amendment confers no such right. It does not extend the suffrage. It is a purely negative provision,—forbidding restrictions on certain existing rights,—not providing for their extension or more general recognition.

The Senate perhaps did as well as was expected in getting a vote of 16 to 18 in favor of abolishing the franking privilege—a greater affirmative strength than was ever shown before on the measure. But we hardly think that the main argument used by its opponents, namely, the benefits which their "constituents" derived from the privilege, would be borne out by the "constituents" themselves. Most of the latter are not so appreciative regarding the printed speeches they receive by the bushel as their authors are. Mr. NYE's idea that franking had "done more than any one agent to enlighten the country by distributing the speeches of members of Congress" may be humorous, but Mr. TIPTON's ground, that "while the people claimed his services they should pay his postage," was more candid. Mr. TIPTON, by the way, successfully refuted the "vile slander," last session, that he had pocketed "half a dozen pairs of gloves while a member of the Nebraska Legislature;" and as he has just been reëlected to the Senate for six yars, we suppose we shall "pay his postage" for that period at least.

Gen. Grant's Views on the Choice of Cabinet Officers.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1869.

It is becoming more clear with each passing day that Gen. GRANT will not submit to the dictation of anybody in the matter of choosing a Cabinet. He is going back to the policy of the early days of the Republic in this respect. He says that the duty of a Cabinet is to aid the President, and therefore the President should be allowed to select his own counsellors, subject, of course, to the approval of the Senate. He does not think it either wise or proper to call in the members of the Senate and the House, individually, to ask their advice, but will, at the proper time after his inauguration, and in the way marked out by the Constitution, ask the advice and consent of the Senate by submitting the names of those whom he has selected. He said, yesterday, that he had given due heed to all suggestions, and that he had endeavored to properly weigh what had been said to him in favor or opposition to individuals who had been named in connection with the Cabinet. He should choose his advisers with a sincere purpose to serve the country to the best of his ability, and he trusted they would prove acceptable to the party by which he had been elected President. He had taken counsel with some of his friends and was entirely willing to hear what anybody had to say on the subject. He remarked, with a good-natured smile, that it seemed, however, as if some callers were more anxious to learn his views than to communicate their own: more ready to hear what he thought of this man or that man than to tell him what they thought. The country would hold him responsible for the manner in which he executed his duties as President, and, though he would willingly consider the opinions of prominent men within the party, he must, after all, rely finally upon his own judgment in making these Cabinet selections. He takes this course for no other reason than that he believes it the wisest and most advisable, and he thinks it will result in an Administration acting as a unit in carrying out the will of the people as expressed through the law-making branch of the Government. It may be said that so far as is known every public man who calls upon the General is pleased with his way of putting things. Senators CHANDLER, SCHURZ and CAMERON are among the Radical Republicans who have recently talked with him at length, and they declare themselves satisfied with the views he expressed in conversation. He gives no indication as to the construction of his Cabinet, but occasionally speaks of persons in such a way as to warrant the inference on the part of his hearers that they will not be invited to seats therein. It was mentioned the other day that Senators WADE, WILSON and SUMNER might be counted out of the possible selections, and there is now pretty good reason for including in the same list Messrs. MOTLEY, ADAMS, HAWLEY, CONNESS, DEFREES, CRESSWELL, CURTIN and FORNEY. Some shrewd observers think Mr. BOUTWELL may also be counted out, but I am not so clear about that myself, although Mr. HOOPER is just now in favor among the Eastern men for the Treasury Department.

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

The Volunteers at Havana Demand that Rebels shall be Put to Death—Great Excitement in the City.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Seventh Battalion of Volunteers, which forms a portion of the present garrison of the city, yesterday sent a deputation to the Captain-General, and demanded that rigorous measures be resorted to against the rebellion to save the island. When relieved of duty during the day, the soldiers of the battalion shouted "Death to traitors!" "Viva Espana!" These demonstrations caused great agitation, which, however, subsided toward evening. To-day the excitement was renewed. The volunteers sent another committee to the Captain-General to reiterate their demand for severe measures.

Gen. DULCE replied firmly that he could not permit any interference with the political or military plans of the Government. The Captain-General has resolved to effect the pacification of the island within the limits of the law, and in this determination he stands firm.

The volunteers demand that those revolutionists who were arrested during the late riots, and whom they call "assassins," be immediately put to death.

Gen. DULCE replies that the Courts must first try these prisoners; he declares that he counts on the indorsement and aid of Spain, and on the sympathy and moral aid of the United States, because he intends to act in accordance with law; and he believes, as a matter of policy, that precipitate action in the existing state of affairs would be highly imprudent. He is determined, if it becomes necessary, to repel force by force, although he would regret the shedding of fraternal blood.

Commercial interests have suffered greatly through the alarm created by the violent proceedings of the volunteers; and to-day business is at a stand-still, paralyzed by the fears which agitate the city. Reinforcements from Spain continue to arrive; yesterday twelve hundred regular troops landed.

Official reports state that the organized forces of the rebels in the Central Department are disbanding, and the rebels there are presenting themselves in large numbers to the authorities to receive pardon.

The insurrection at Jaqua la Grande, in the vicinity of Trinidad, is at an end.

The Spaniards taken prisoners by the rebels at Bayamo were liberated, and have arrived in Havana.

Señor UDALTA, late Governor of Bayamo, is under arrest in this city, and is to be tried by court-martial on charges connected with the circumstances of the surrender of his post to the rebels.

MEXICO.

The Corruption and Imbecility of the Government—The English Claims.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 22.

Further advices from Mexico represent a disgraceful state of affairs at the capital. LERDO DE TEJADA is reported to be against progress. Foreigners, especially Americans, are strongly of the opinion that the Government is imbecile, that Ministers are corruptly making money and sending it to foreign countries.

Gen. ROSECRANS had attempted to influence the Government to take measures for the improvement of the country, which he looks upon as in a suffering condition.

It was reported that Englishmen and Americans are negotiating in the United States for the payment of the English claims, the United States to take Mexican territory in consideration thereof.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Capture of Acquin by Salnave—Indiscriminate Slaughter by the Troops.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 22.

Advices from St. Domingo report that HARTROUT, the London banker, has been unsuccessful in negotiating a loan with BAEZ, and has returned to England.

Dates from Port-au-Prince state that the health of the city was good. After the surrender of the town of Acquin, SALNAVE's troops perpetrated an indiscriminate slaughter. The Haytien ships-of-war were bombarding the ruins of the towns on the coast.

Since the raising of the blockade by the French Admiral many vessels have arrived at St. Marcs, and the export trade of coffee was reviving.

It was reported that Cape Haytien had surrendered to Gen. SAGET.

An arrival from Porto Rico brings the intelligence that heavy rains have prevented cane grinding, and planters fear that they will be unable to make a good crop.

Vessels are unable to obtain cargoes there.

Additional advices from St. Domingo represent that the Republic was greatly agitated by revolutionary pronunciamentos, which were making their appearance in every part of the country. The Province of Ciebas was in open rebellion, and in other provinces a guerrilla warfare was waged against BAEZ. The revolutionists had captured the town of Neba-Neyaba. The commandant, Gen. LA MARCH, was killed.

The rebels were threatening the town of Asun, the capture of which would give them an open seaport.

Late news has been received from Venezuela. Congress had assembled and appointed a Provisional Government, to remain in power until the election of a President.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Forty-five Fenian Prisoners to be Released in England and Ireland.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to an inquiry of the O'CONNOR DON, Mr. FORTESCUE said that the Government proposed to release from imprisonment forty-five Fenians who were convicted of treason last year in England and Ireland, including several leaders.

Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from London, (city,) in the place of Mr. BELL, Conservative.

DUBLIN, Monday, Feb. 22.

Messrs. COSTELLO and WARREN, the Fenian prisoners, have been set free.

SPAIN.

Relations with the United States.

MADRID, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Press of the country urge upon the Provisional Government the necessity of preserving the friendship of the United States.

GREECE.

The Dissolution of the Greek Chambers.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.

Dispatches from Athens announce that the Greek Chambers have been dissolved, and elections for members of the new Legislature are to be held in May next.

TURKEY.

The Decrees Against the Greeks Revoked by the Sublime Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 22.

The decrees and orders recently issued by the Sublime Porte against the Greeks have been revoked, and Turkish ports have been thrown open again to Greek shipping.

GERMANY.

Another Polar Expedition Started from Bremen.

BREMEN, Monday, Feb. 22.

The North German bark *Bienenkorb* (Bee Hive) has sailed from Bremerhaven on another Polar expedition.

A Man Murdered in Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 22.

A young man named EDWARD FLYNN was murdered by roughs on the ice while crossing the river last night. They assaulted him with stones or clubs, fracturing his skull. A friend took him home, and he died in an hour. Three of the murderers—THOMAS NUGENT, MICHAEL MICKEL and WM. ROBERTSON, all mere youths—have been taken into custody by the Police. The principal assailant, ROBERT PICKETT, has not yet been found, but the officers are on his track. The murdered man was only 22 years of age, and worked in the iron mills of H. BURDEN & SON.

Catholic Church Controversy at Auburn—A Priest Expelled from the Altar.

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 22.

There was great excitement in the Catholic Church in this city yesterday morning. A large number of Catholics assembled at 8 o'clock to resist the action of Bishop MCQUAID in removing their old pastor, Rev. THOMAS O'FLAHERTY, who has labored among them twenty-three years, and to whom a large majority of the Catholics of this city are warmly attached. The people, after assembling, resolved themselves into a meeting, and unanimously condemned the action of the Bishop and refused to permit him or his appointee, Rev. M. KAVANAGH, to say mass. A large number pushed their way to the altar, and, taking the latter by the arm, led him out of the church. It was feared that violence would be committed on him; but, by the interposition of Father O'FLAHERTY, it was prevented. After the Bishop and Father KAVANAGH left the church, the assembly unanimously resolved to hold another meeting at 11 o'clock. At that hour over one thousand Catholics assembled, and passed a series of resolutions declaring a determination to stand by their old pastor, strongly condemning the action of the Bishop, and expressing their determination no longer to submit to abuses of what they termed a one-man power in the United States; but to appeal at once to the ecclesiastical authorities of the country, and, if necessary, to Pope PIUS IX. Addresses were made by influential Catholics sustaining the resolutions, which, on a vote, were adopted without a dissenting voice. Further trouble is anticipated, as the meeting resolved that the new pastor should not be permitted to occupy the parsonage.

A British Officer Visiting the Works at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Capt. WOOD, of the British navy, but now attached to the British Legation in Washington, arrived here yesterday on the steamer *Periwinkle* from Portsmouth, on a visit. He called upon the commanding officer, who conducted him about the works, examining the targets upon which the recent experiments were made, &c., after which he returned to Norfolk.

Mr. FARGO, of the firm of WELLS, FARGO & Co., arrived here this morning on a visit to Gen. BARRY.

A Church Burned in Chicago—The Controversy in the Episcopal Church.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Union Park Congregational Church was destoyed by fire last evening. The loss on the building is $12,000, and on the organ $4,000. Both are fully insured.

Despite the protest of Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of this diocese, Bishop CUMMINGS, of Kentucky, preached in this city yesterday. Bishop WHITEHOUSE is High Church, and Bishop CUMMINGS Low Church. The latter, in his discourse last evening, denounced Ritualism.

A Meeting of Railroad Directors at Belfast.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, Feb. 22.

The Penobscot Bay and River Railroad, whose line extends along the shore sixty miles, from Bangor to Rockland, where it connects with the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, was organized here to-day. A Board of Directors was chosen, and N. G. HITCHBORN, of Stockton, late State Treasurer, was elected President. Immediate measures for building the road are to be taken.

The Arrest of Recusant Witnesses at Wawayanda.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 22.

JOHN H. BELL, of Middletown, and DAVID W. REEVE, who are Inspectors of Election in the town of Wawayanda, Orange County, both prominent Democratic politicians, left Middletown early this morning under arrest and in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, *en route* to Washington, for refusing to answer questions put to them by the Congressional Investigating Committee.

A Meeting of the Central Republican Committee of Georgia at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 22.

FOSTER BLODGETT, Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee, issued a call on Saturday for the Committee to assemble at Atlanta to-day. Many of the Committee living at a distance were not able to be present on such short notice. The meeting was packed, and finally broke up in confusion. Judge HARRIS, Col. BRYANT and Dr. BARD contended for peace and harmony, but finally retired, leaving the Committee without a quorum. A convention will be called to meet here on the 5th of March.

The Completion of the Sacramento and San Francisco Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 22.

The railroad connection between Sacramento and San Francisco will be completed in time for the first train over the Pacific Railroad.

Eight companies of troops will soon be forwarded to Arizona, and the campaign against the Indians will be pushed with vigor.

The steamship *Sacramento* has sailed for Panama with 200 passengers and $957,000 in bullion.

A Young Man Shot in Southwick by an Officer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Feb. 22.

A young man named BELL, who was trying to escape from Officer TYLER, of Westfield, Mass., was shot and killed by him in Southwick yesterday. BELL was a member of the Cigar-Makers' Union, and TYLER was trying to arrest him for an assault on a non-union cigar-maker.

A Defaulting Treasurer at Newburyport.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

It is reported that WM. G. BALCH, Treasurer of the James Steam Mills of Newburyport, is a defaulter to the amount of some $30,000. The directors have accepted BALCH's resignation. After the work now in progress is finished the mills will be stopped, and a thorough investigation will be made.

Murder in a Suburb of Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 22.

Last night, in the adjoining town of Manchester, JAMES ROGERS, a respectable citizen, was shot dead by TOM WILLIS, whom he had ordered from his lot a few hours before. WILLIS was arrested.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—BENJAMIN B. WILEY and his daughter, aged 19 years, passed through here last Saturday, *en route* to Memphis, Scotland County, to stand their trial on the charge of murdering an infant child two years ago, the child being the fruit of incestuous intercourse between the father and daughter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 22.—A few shanties occupied by negro squatters, on the farm of Mr. ST. CLAIR, in the outskirts of Hampton, have been removed by the Sheriff, aided by the military, after three peaceable attempts were made to dispossess them.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—WESTON has come to a stop in his walk westward, for want of funds. He has been in this city over 48 hours.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—An accident occurred at the State Arsenal this afternoon, while a salute was being fired in honor of the day. A premature discharge of a cannon blew off the right hand of GEORGE CHURCH, and the left hand of a man named MARSHALL.

FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Two men were killed and three more seriously injured here this afternoon by the explosion of a blast on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—The great skating match between Miss MAGGIE E. ELWOOD, of Brockville, Canada, and Miss NELLIE DEAN, of Chicargo, at the Rink this afternoon, resulted in favor of the former. Score 44 to 43.

Gen. Grant's Staff.

A Washington dispatch says: "On the 4th of March next, when Gen. GRANT ceases to be the Commander of the army, or sooner if he should resign before that time, the command will devolve upon Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, the next in rank, and all of Gen. GRANT's staff officers will formally tender their resignations. If Gen. SHERMAN should not reappoint them, Gen. RAWLINS will still remain a Brigadier-General. It is believed that he will be nominated to some good civil position. Gen. BADEAU will fall back on his commission as First Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry. Gen. PORTER will fall back to Major of the Ordnance Department. Gen. COMSTOCK will be Major of the Engineer Corps; Gen. BABCOCK will be also a Major in the Engineer Corps; Col. PARKER will be a First Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry. Gen. DENT will become Major of the Fourteenth Infantry, but will, it is thought, go with the President to the White House; Col. LEET will continue as Major in the Adjutant-General's Department, and Col. WEBSTER will be assigned to some important post in the Quartermaster's Department, if not retained by Gen. SHERMAN, which is more than probable."

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

End of the Yangchau Imbroglio—Proclamations of Viceroys—Punishment of Rioters—Indemnity for Sufferers.

Some weeks ago, the telegraph announced that the Yangchau difficulty was settled. An English fleet had dropped anchor under the walls of Nanking, and compelled the Viceroy to set about redressing the grievances of the missionaries in earnest, while a body of English troops paraded the streets of Yangchau, and overawed the inhabitants of the guilty city. John Bull makes thorough work. When he pipes, those Orientals must needs dance, whether they relish it or not. And in this case the quickness of their movements seems to have been brought about much as certain animals are taught to dance, viz.: by making the ground too hot to admit of their standing still.

A Chinese newspaper, the *Kiauhwesinpau*, under date of Dec. 12, gives us the particulars of the final adjustment, arranging them under five heads.

First—The Prefect and Mayor of Yangchau have been dismissed from office, as a punishment for delaying to interfere in time to prevent the catastrophe.

Second—A sum of money, amounting to 1,826 *taels*, ($4,000 in currency,) has been paid to Rev. Mr. TAYLOR as indemnity for personal injuries and losses of property.

Third—Two of the ringleaders have been condemned to wear the *cangue* or wooden collar, and after being exposed in this ignominous posture to the public gaze for two months, to be banished beyond the frontiers of China.

Fourth—The Mandarins have publicly invited Mr. TAYLOR and his associates to return to Yangchau and occupy their former residence, in front of which they have set up a stone pillar with a suitable inscription, warning their people against indulging in similar outbreaks for the future.

Fifth—Two Viceroys and a Provincial Governor have issued a joint proclamation, stating the principles of religious toleration as laid down in the treaties, and exhorting their people to conform to them. Two other Mandarins have also issued a proclamation on the same subject.

The paper gives us the text of these documents, one of which was printed in the TIMES of yesterday morning. The other proclamation commences by stating that on the fifth day of the seventh moon certain worthless fellows stirred up the populace to beat Rev. Mr. TAYLOR and his associates, wounding their persons and plundering and destroying their property. It then goes on to enumerate the measures of redress as above stated, and concludes with a warning against the repetition of similar outrages.

The full and unequivocal language of these documents speaks well for the sincerity of the Chinese officers; and the fact that the three provinces in which they are circulated contain a population of seventy-three millions will enable us to estimate their importance.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres Last Night.

The wintry drizzle last evening made no perceptible diminution in the attendance at the various places of amusement. All were fairly filled—and in the smaller theatres, Brougham's and the Waverley, for example, there was quite an overflow. Indeed, New-Yorkers show less and less regard every day for such outside influences as wind and weather, when their recreations are at interest. The time has almost expired when a shower of rain could cause a fall in theatrical stock for the night, and managers now look with supreme indifference upon the fluctuations of their barometers.

Another pleasing sign of improvement in our play-going public is to be found in its growing constancy toward old favorites, whether play or player. Thus the announcement of two time-worn and time-welcomed plays at Brougham's Theatre last evening, gathered the very largest audience that has yet found its way there. Mr. O'BRIEN's amusing farce, "A Gentleman from Ireland," and Mr. BROUGHAM's perennial burlesque of "Pocahontas," constituted the third programme of this house. The peculiarity of the two plays is that Mr. BROUGHAM is in and about them a great deal, and that appears to be what is required by his audiences. The burlesque has been refreshened with some of the current and popular fancies, and holds its rank as one of the most entertaining productions of the irreverential drama. Some new and amusing scenes have been painted for the piece, and the new cast includes Miss GERMON as *The Gentle Savage* and Mr. HALE as *Mynheer Rolfe*. Mr. HALE exhibited no talent whatever for the peculiar grotesqueness required in this line of acting, and was as indifferent toward his text as usual. Miss GERMON's *Pocahontas* was demure and arch by turns, and thoroughly bright and interesting from first to last. With some closer rehearsals of the music the piece is likely to enter upon a new career of favor, and the production of Mr. BROUGHAM's new ideas about "The Merchant of Venice" may be indefinitely postponed

By a happy shot of dramatic sportsmanship, Mr. BOOTH brought down two birds on Saturday, and they were particularly plump ones. In the afternoon Mr. BOOTH played himself, and in the evening Mr. EDWIN ADAMS had his "night." The idea is a good one. Practically it breaks up the monotony of a "run," and gives those who are not infatuated with "Romeo and Juliet," a chance of seeing something else. And judging from the attendance on the night in question, we conclude that a good many people are willing to see something else. We have not, since the opening, witnessed so compact an audience, or one more enthusiastically disposed. In truth it requires enthusiasm or some other vital principle of exaltation to sit through a play by BRACHVOGEL. We wish to say nothing against that distinguished dramatist; but meekly we urge that he is gloomy. The modern German drama is the saddest drama of all. Whether it be historical, or romantic, or domestic, it is copiously bedewed with tears. There is a wealth of grief even in a German joke. BRACHVOGEL, to be sure, never jokes. In "Narcisse" he selects one of the most mirthful periods of French history, but the gay throng owe their brilliancy, if they possess any, to their dresses. He names a man DIDEROT, and sighs over the fact as though it were an epitaph. He catches hold of poor GRIMM and involves him immediately in an epigram. In the first act, indeed, every one strains at an epigram and swallows an insult, whereat there is much laughter. It is only in the more serious characters that we detect the hand of a skillful dramatist. The plot is simple and direct. It has been told a million times, and will bear a truth to the end of all time. A young wife deserts her husband, (*Narcisse,*) who is made wretched thereby. He becomes morbid, splenetic, and a vagrant; wanders to Paris, where as a character he is petted by a class. Finally he is found to be of value to certain Court intriguers, who discover that the wife who deserted him, is no other thon *Mme. de Pompadour*, the reigning courtezan and mistress of France. The scene of recognition, although borrowed, is very effectively wrought, and is the most powerful in the play. There are other scenes, too, which are skillfully manipulated, but which can only be understood by witnessing the play. The interest depends on the cynical character of the hero, and the many fantastic forms which grief assumes in the imagination of a man of uncertain intellect. The type is peculiarly German, and has been used by MOSENTHAL. For its elaboration it requires an irregular but vigorous style of writing, quickness of repartee, with a steady application of the pole-axe where the rapier will not serve, a capacity for doubting everything up or down; a tendency to blasphemy; a proneness to sink up to the ears in a seething whirlpool of crude metaphysical generalities, and finally to be known and respected by some one as the purest, simplest, sweetest nature and most gifted intellect that ever blessed the earth. Mr. BRACHVOGEL has put into the mouth of his hero a mass of striking dialogue, much of it shallow, but a good deal of it profound. It is impressive but confusing, and almost to any extent superfluous. In the pathetic scenes he does not rise superior to the ordinary stretch of dramatic emotion, but his language is good. The scene in *Mlle. Quinault's* apartments is, perhaps, the best illustration of the author's power and style. In the last act the culmination is rapid and the effect most striking.

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS played the leading part with a great deal of earnestness. He does not depict *Narcisse* as a lunatic, but as a man soured against the world by misfortune, and bent on stabbing it with his tongue. Mr. BANDMANN, who played this part, oscillated between the extremes of idiocy and insanity, generally preferring the former. BYRON says of Jack Bunting, "He knew not what to say and so he swore." When Mr. BANDMANN was at a loss, he ranted. A vice not far removed from this is detectable in Mr. ADAMS' style. We refer to it because the gentleman's voice is sufficiently powerful in itself, and is certainly commanding and beautiful.

Miss FANNY MORANT as the *Pompadour* has not much to do, but that little was rendered to perfection. We have never seen the lady to such advantage. She was dressed superbly and threw herself completely into the part. Miss E. JOHNSON as *Quinault* was earnest and attractive, and was favorably received. M. PITOU as *Barri* may also be mentioned with favor. The rest of the cast was bad. The scenery was brilliant, but the artist would be puzzled to find anything like it at Versailles. We presume "Narcisse" will be repeated on Saturday next. We must not omit to mention that the present version is from the pen of Mr. JAMES SCHONBURG, and in every respect is picturesque, poetic and good.

At the Broadway Theatre the "Angel of Midnight" was produced last evening, with Mlle. ZOE in the greater part of the characters. At least, she personated seven of the *dramatis personæ*. The performance was scarcely interesting. Indifferent acting, poor scenery and ill-managed mechanical effects contributed to this end. We can scarcely find it in our heart to blame the manager or his company, however. Such a star would paralyze the efforts of even mightier powers. However, it is well to remark that the day is quite gone by when slovenly representations can be tolerated in a Broadway theatre. If managers will insist on bringing "angels" on the stage, a proper respect for the proprieties of art might induce them at least to try to conceal from the public vision the pulleys, traps and other material agencies whereby the supernatural part of the business is accomplished. And if Mlle. ZOE will "be an angel and with the angels stand, a crown upon her forehead and a harp within her hand," as Dr. WATTS has it, it is suggested that just a little more regard for the amplitude of drapery might be in order. Angels are airy creatures, to be sure, and the price of muslin is high—but then why not try a compromise, for the sake of good taste.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MEYERBEER's romantic opera of "L'Etoile du Nord" will be brought out here to-night, with Mme. LAGRANGE, Mlle. DURAND, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor ORLANDINI, Signor ANTONUCCI and others in the cast.

To-morrow, Wednesday, "Ernani" will be produced, with Mme. STATES in her great *rôle* of *Elvira*. A new baritone, from La Scala, will make his first appearance on this occasion. His name is Signor GIOVANNI REINA.

THE CASE OF MR. BLISS.

Statement of Mr. Bliss Regarding his Arrest and Imprisonment in Paraguay.

Mr. PORTER C. BLISS, formerly an *attaché* of the American Legation in Paraguay, who, with Mr. MASTERMAN, was arrested, imprisoned and subjected to various outrages by President LOPEZ, arrived in this City on Sunday. He makes the following statement regarding his treatment in Paraguay:

Mr. WASHBURN's course was to all practical intents and purposes as good a one as he could have pursued for protecting us, and inducing LOPEZ to release us; in fact, Mr. WASHBURN has really saved our lives by trying to get us out of the country, and by denouncing LOPEZ as a common foe to humanity as soon as possible. The course of Admiral DAVIS is utterly irreconcilable with my ideas of what is due to the American flag. That is the opinion of the official representatives of the United States, the Consuls, &c., in all the ports in which he touched, and such is certainly my opinion, and the opinion of Mr. WASHBURN and Gen. WEBB.

I was taken in irons to the camp near Angostura, and kept there under sentry for part of the time, with every precaution to guard me. In the first place I was robbed of my traveling bag, and rifled even of my comb and brush, and all the little conveniences a person always carries about with him when traveling. I was also robbed of almost every trifle on my person. Everything was taken away, and I was kept in the same suit of clothes for three months, with irons of forty pounds' weight on my legs—one sentry over me by day and two by night. I was brought up before the Revolutionary Tribunal twenty different days. On one occasion fourteen hours on a stretch; on another sixteen, and at others twelve hours. My depositions made no change in my life of torture. Some of them have been published by the Paraguay Government. Of course there is not a word of truth in them. It was only what I was obliged to say, and what was extorted from me. The statements, that I was obliged to confess were perfectly fictitious, and although the language was mine, I was cross-questioned on every point, and made to give statements in just such terms as they wanted, which, of course, were purely imaginary, and were made under compulsion. I had to give a statement of Mr. WASHBURN's book. They also suspected me of being the Secretary of a revolutionary junta in Paraguay. They carried me to Angostura, about thirty-six miles from Asuncion, on the river. I was kept in an open field for a number of days. We had absolutely no cover. Afterward branches were tied together, and the grass in the field was cut and placed in bunches, making a sort of an Indian tent, about four feet high, and in a sloping inclined form; not high enough to stand erect in, with nothing to sit upon, and there we passed the days and nights, lying upon the ground, having no intercourse with anybody, a sentry with each one keeping watch over us, and not allowing us to communicate with anybody. The only variation from that we had was being brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

After that I was called upon to write a pamphlet, putting in narrative form my statements before the Tribunal. I did that while in irons, but they provided me with better accommodations, better quarters. They made a distinction between me and the other prisoners. It was a distance of a stone's-throw from the seat of the Tribunal. There I passed some time putting my statements before the Tribunal into narrative form, speaking in a sarcastic manner of the treaty, and giving the supposed history of Mr. WASHBURN's dealings with the conspirators in Paraguay. I wrote this in Spanish. Every sheet was narrowly strutinized, and I was compelled to alter and revise according to the direction of the authorities over me. I had a sergeant standing over me to compel me to write fourteen hours a day, and sometimes at midnight I was called, in order to get as much out of me as they could. I have been obliged to write as long as fourteen hours. They would wake me up at midnight.

LOPEZ made me a present of forty copies. I owe my life to the fact that I succeeded in making LOPEZ accept every word of my statements as Gospel truth. LOPEZ believed in the conspiracy. He was such a fool that he believed all the professions and statements made by the prisoners while under torture. I will take my oath that, to the very best of my knowledge and belief, there never was any conspiracy. Mr. WASHBURN and myself have lived on terms of the closest intimacy ever since we went to Paraguay. Every step that he took was very well known to me. Every step I took was known to him. We lived on terms of intimacy with the most prominent families there; with Dr. MASTERMAN and the officials connected with Mr. WASHBURN and with the other foreign Ministers, and others. It would be, however, impossible that these men should have been connected with the conspiracy without our knowledge, and without our knowing of the slightest indication of anything of the kind. In fact there was everything to prove the contrary. Of course I cannot say that I was present personally with any of these gentlemen all the time, and could not say that they did not do this, that and the other, but I have many good reasons for believing that there was never any conspiracy on the part of the five hundred foreigners that have been shot for conspiracy. I have no means of knowing how many were there imprisoned. I can say this, that all the foreigners of the country of any means were accused in a mass; all the foreigners in all the official situations were accused in a mass. There were not five men left in the Treasury Department, all the others having been shot. Almost all the houses of the foreigners were searched. Major MANLOVE, a member of the Legation, was arrested simultaneously with myself. His was only a constructive offence. LOPEZ issued an order against anybody appearing in the street, and Major MANLOVE appeared on the street, and was arrested on that charge. He was kept in prison, and not allowed to communicate with Mr. WASHBURN on the subject. Then afterward Major MANLOVE was included in the charge of conspiracy, and executed even before Mr. WASHBURN left the country. WASHBURN had his hands full with the cases of MASTERMAN and myself.

Admiral DAVIS went up to Paraguay not to redress grievances, but to prove that Mr. WASHBURN was guilty of conspiracy. I was imprisoned first on the 10th of September, and was liberated in precisely three months, on the 10th of December. After about a month I was moved to another hut, in order to write this pamphlet. There were some few alleviations after the change. It was one great alleviation to have a roof that would shelter me better from the inclemency of the weather. My irons were kept on, and all I had to eat was a little boiled beef, but without salt. That was all I had to eat. After a time they gave me a bed to sleep on. I was not allowed any other food than what I already had, but it was a great relief for me to have something to do. Having employment was a great relief because I had nothing to do before but lay on my back and break straws.

LOPEZ made those who inquired for us believe that we were perfectly contented and satisfied and getting lots of stamps, and would not leave Paraguay on any condition. MABTERSON was also set to work in writing a phamplet. The only charge made against him was that he had knowledge of the fact of the conspiracy. He was afterwards brought up before the Tribunal on other charges made against him.

LOPEZ had made up his mind that he had information extorted from prisoners that I was the Secretary of a Revolutionary Junta formed in Paraguay—that I had something to do with it as connected with the American Legation. If a thing of that kind had been going on, Mr. MASTERSON must have known about it if we had anything to do with it. He was not then charged as having taken any part in it; he was charged with the guilty knowledge of the fact, and that was all. As soon as they had forced him to confess that, they were satisfied with him. My pamphlet was over 300 pages. They set him to writing a pamphlet to fill twenty-five or thirty pages, containing no point whatever. The main object was the abuse of Mr. WASHBURN. He took the same stand that I did. His statements in that pamphlet would compare pretty well with mine. He was kept in irons. My irons were removed on the 4th of December, just before I was given up. I was 30 years of age. Mr. MASTERMAN is an Englishman, about 34. I am going to Washington to report to Mr. SEWARD. I was put on board the United States vessel *Wasp*, without having had any communication whatever with officers of the United States squadron. I was to be taken to the United States. I was received as a prisoner. I was not allowed to communicate with the Admiral nor to the senior Captain. I was sent to the steerage and kept on hard tack, and with a sentry over me. He was taken off, but in order to prevent me communicating with anybody he was put on again after I arrived at Montevideo. During the month that I was kept at the River Platte, I got no information from any one in authority. I was left to collect my information from third parties and unauthorized means, and, up to this time, have had no authorized communication, or from any person authorized to make it. I learned from the Admiral that he made the promise to LOPEZ that he was to receive us from LOPEZ as prisoners, to be sent to the United States for trial for the offence charged by LOPEZ. We were taken up to Rio. I came on board of the *Mississippi* by request of Admiral DAVIS, who said that the United States would pay my passage. He wrote me a note requesting me to take passage on the *Mississippi*, and report to Mr. SEWARD on reaching here. I had no interviews with the Admiral whatever. They did not allow me on the last day to communicate with my friends; did not allow me to receive any visits or any sort of correspondence with anybody at Rio. After three days the sentries were taken off. For a part of the time the Admiral kept a sentry over me, and part of the time he took them off. After we arrived at Rio he had a sentry over me for three days, to keep me from communicating with anybody on shore.

Mr. WASHBURN is going to Washington to make a formal complaint of the indignities offered to the members of the United States Legation on board of the United States squadron. Admiral DAVIS' conduct as insufferable and inexplicable in every point of view. I am going on to Washington in about three days. I am delaying here only for the purpose of making some communication to the gentlemen of the Press. I want to have full and free communication with Mr. SEWARD before he goes out of office. I fully indorse the policy of Gen. WEBB, as I also fully subscribe to the view of the case that Mr. WASHBURN could not possibly have assisted the men in getting out of the country. I think that Mr. WASHBURN's own life was in danger. The honor of the United States is safe in the hands of men like Gen. WEBB. If he had the ordering of things, LOPEZ would have been humiliated. If Admiral DAVIS, when he was present in the Paraguay River with the United States squadron, had demanded then an ample apology from LOPEZ for the insult he would have got it. LOPEZ himself is personally a coward, and he would have knuckled down.

We were tortured with a contrivance to which LOPEZ gave the name of "*Cepo Uruguayana.*" I have been fisticuffed in the presence of the Tribunal, and I have been beaten over the head with a drawn sword in the presence of the same Tribunal. I was put to the torture of the "*Cepo Uruguana,*" a sort of what we call "bucking." It consists of placing a musket under the knees and muskets over the neck, with strings reaching from one to the other, which, on being tightened, forces the head down between the knees until the chin touches the muskets, and compresses the body causing acute pain in the back and in other parts of the body. I was placed under that torture for over twenty minutes. After I was brought on board the *Wasp*, I could not stoop even then without having a strong reminescence of the torture. It made me sick for several days. Mr. MASTERMAN fainted and was under it.

LETTER OF THE SURGEON OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER GUERRIERE TO PORTER C. BLISS.

UNITED STATES STEAMER GUERRIERE,
FIRST RATE, RIO DE JANEIRO,
Brazil, Jan. 26, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your wish that I should give you in writing my opinion as to your condition of health, I make the following statement: You remember I saw you for the first time on board this vessel at Montevideo, Dec. 22, 1868, twelve days after your release from the power of LOPEZ. Your appearance at once struck me as that of a very unhealthy person. Your emaciated, haggard, jaundiced countenance, with the wild expression of the eye, indicated to me the derangement of your system. One of my medical associates, Assistant Surgeon BROWN, was so much impressed with the wildness of the eyes as to fear some disease of the brain. He also remarked the unhealthy appearance of your countenance and the peculiarity of the gait.

I will also state that I examined Mr. MASTERMAN, who had been on duty as a surgeon in the Paraguayan army, and I found on one of his ankles the cicatrix of an ulcer recently healed, which he told me had been produced by the heavy irons put upon him by LOPEZ, and he explained to me the stiffness and pain in the back, still existing, produced by that torturing process known as the "*Cepo Uruguayana,*" the nature and name of which had been devised by LOPEZ. You remember, too, that you informed me that after your arrival on board the *Wasp* you suffered in the abdomen, when bending your body, and that your unhealthy appearance at that time was noticed by the medical officer of the *Wasp*, Dr. GALE, who, I believe, prescribed some remedies for you.

With my warmest sympathy for your sufferings when in the power of this miscreant LOPEZ, and best wishes for your restoration to sound health and prosperity in your future career, I am very truly yours,

M. DUVALL, Surgeon of the Fleet.

PORTER C. BLISS, Esq.

Annual Meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History.

The annual meeting of the Lyceum was held last evening at its rooms in Madison-avenue. The Lyceum was established fifty-one years ago. Gradually its scope has been extended, until now it embraces all the natural sciences, and numbers among its two hundred and fifty members nearly all the leading and scientific men in this City and vicinity. Its library contains many thousand volumes, among which are the proceedings of nearly all the learned societies for fifty years past, and of which copies cannot now be obtained even in Europe. From time to time, meetings of the Society are held at which papers on scientific subjects are read and discussed. From the annual report of the Society read last evening, it appears that it receives the publications of one hundred and thirty-six scientific societies, viz.:

British, 16; Swedish, 4; Danish, 1; Belgian, 2; Russian, 8; Spanish, 1; East Indian, 1; South American, 2; French, 17; Norwegian, 1; Dutch, 3; Italian, 6; Hungarian, 1; Portuguese, 1; West Indian, 2; Canadian, 5, and American, 21.

The report of the Treasurer shows the following receipts and disbursements:

Receipts—Interest on patrons and publication funds, $160 10; sale of annals, $190 79; initiation fees, $125; annual dues, $705; subscription to publication fund, $100—making a total of $1,280 89.

Disbursements—Insurance premiums, $50; arranging and binding old annals, $103 06; purchase of United State 10-40 bonds, $107; rent, $200; publication of annals for year, $317 96; miscellaneous expenses, $275 18—total, $1,053 23; leaving in the treasury, $227 66.

After the reports had been read and accepted the following officers were elected:

President, JOHN S. NEWBERRY; Vice-Pressdents, 1st, Thoms Egleston; 2d, William A. Haines; Corresponding Secretary, Robert Dinwiddie; Recording Secretary, Robert H. Browne; Treasurer, Temple Prime; Librarian, Henry C. Bolton; Curators, Daniel G. Elliott, Arthur M. Edwards, Charles H. Hitchcock, Isidor Walz, Paul Schweitzer; Committee of Nomination, Charles A. Joy, Robert Dinwiddie, James W. Ward, R. J. Buckland, J. H. Hinton; Committee of Publication, John S. Newberry, John Torrey, T. A. Telkampf, C. F. Chandler, Temple Prime; Finance Committee, William E. Dodge, Jr., George T. Strong, Andrew H. Green; Library Committee, Robert H. Brownne, William J. Hays, Ferdinand F. Mayer.

Mr. BOLTON subsequently resigned. It was announced that it is intended, at a future meeting, to change the name of the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

Meeting of Riparian Owners in Jersey City.

A number of the riparian owners of Hudson County held a meeting yesterday at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, for the purpose of considering a bill, now in the State Senate, the object of which is to vest in the State all control over the shore of Hudson County. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. BERNEY, who denounced the proposed bill as the concoction of New-York conspirators, who wished to have the whole New-Jersey shore under their control. He recommended that the section of the bill taking all power from the Board of Chosen Freeholders should be entirely stricken out, and suggested that the words therein, "high-water mark," should be changed to "low-water mark." He urged other changes, although, for his part, he said he preferred the bill should be thrown into the fire altogether. He was for opposing its passage through the Legislature and not wait until it should become law, for, notwithstanding the well-known opinion of the United States Court on the rights of shore owners, still if the matter were referred to those Courts the parties concerned would have to wait from five to twenty years for decision—an interim during which no improvements could be made on the coast.

After some conversation among Mr. CORNELL, Mr. GARRET VREELAND, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BROWN and others, the following resolution was adopted:

At a meeting of the riparian owners of Hudson County, held this day at Jersey City, to take into consideration what action should be had in relation to Senate bill No. 76, now before the Legislature of this State, after much discussion on the merits of the bill, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with much indignation of the introduction of the bill No. 76, above mentioned,

FINANCIAL.

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OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of this Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.

WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P.RS. SCH.S, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 224 bonds, numbered as follows: 360, 496, 35, 348, 82, 579, 228, 424, 410, 252, 191, 85, 560, 165, 328, 196, 551, 355, 295, 446, 18, 416 and 14, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. FIELDS, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CORYELL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, CHARTERED BY STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, OFFICE No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Thursday, Feb. 25.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. } FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 9, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, } No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., No. 228 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M.

C. WOLLENWEBER, Secy.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMbrella Frame Co., Nos. 175, 177 and 179 Hester-st., New-York, Feb. 17, 1869.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after March 1.

A. STEWART BLACK, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from March 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000,
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

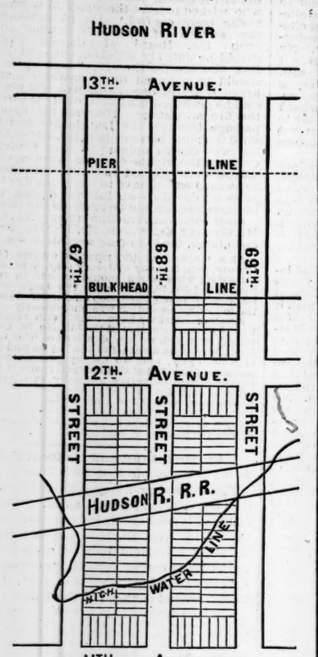
ZERO REFRIGERATOR.—THE ONLY perfect meat and fruit preserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 605 6th-av., and 1,310 B'dway. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.

Peremptory Sale

By Order of Edward De Witt, Executor of Sarah Talman, Deceased.



A. J. Bleecker Son & Co.,

WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1869,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

150 VALUABLE LOTS,

BULKHEADS AND WATER-FRONTS,
as shown on the above diagram.

THREE VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS, situated on the northeast corner of 7TH-AV. AND 58TH-ST.

ALSO

At 12 o'clock precisely, (immediately preceding the sale of the real estate,) will be sold

20 SHARES OF THE 6TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
25 SHARES OF THE 7TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.

With the four bulkhead lots will be sold all the rights of WHARFAGE and CRANEAGE, and also all the rights to the use of the water, extending from the bulkhead line to the westerly line of the 18th-av. acquired by the City under the act of April 12, 1837. The act of April 22, 1863, establishes the exterior bulkhead and pier lines, as shown on the above diagram, but no further grant of the fee will be required from the Corporation when these lines are extended into the river.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION OR LIMITATION WHATEVER.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale. Balance on 1st April, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the deeds may be ready for delivery. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys for Executor, No. 88 Nassau-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY at auction ever offered, in the lower end of Westchester County, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, on March 2. If not all sold, balance will be closed out March 3.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CITY LOTS AND SIX FINE RESIDENCES.

The property of Henry P. Dering.

This property lays on Broadway, formerly known as Boston Road, opposite 1st-st., Morrisania, and directly opposite 160th-st., on New-York Island, and twenty minutes from 42d-st. by Harlem Railroad.

Harlem and Morrisania horse-cars pass the grounds seven minutes, connecting with the Third-avenue every Railroad and ferry-boat at 129th-st. Also within seven minutes from Melrose and Morrisania Depot.

One fine stone dwelling, 26 rooms, 16 City lots, all modern improvements, high ground, splendid shade; the house cost $60,000 to build; a fine place for a Summer or Winter Hotel.

One large dwelling, filled in with brick, 16 rooms, fine new barn; grapes and fruit in great abundance, and directly facing Westray-place; 9 City lots, all modern improvements.

One new tower house, Mansard roof, 16 rooms, all modern improvements, 5 City lots, splendid view.

One good house, 13 rooms, modern improvements, barn; 3 City lots; splendid view.

Also, two dwellings, built together with party wall, the two 10 rooms each, and two City lots to each building.

Also, a small house on 2 City lots.

The above property is located on high ground, with a view of the Palisades, Central Park and the Sound. The proposed new Central Boulevard, from the Harlem River to Jerome Park, when built, will connect with the Boston Road at this point, and pass directly in front of this property. Boston Road or Broadway is laid with Belgian pavement up to 165th-st., and arrangements are made to lay it to 168th-st. The streets are finely graded and walked around the property. Broadway, and a part of Wall-st., and 2d-place, are curbed, guttered and flagged. Street lamps are erected throughout the village.

This property is very easy of access, lays high, has a commanding view, and is very healthy, and has the general reputation of being the finest property in the town. All the improvements on the property are first-class.

Terms—10 per cent. cash and auctioneer's fee on day of sale; 30 per cent. on or before the 1st day of April, and mortgage at three years for balance, at the office of J. DAVIN, *Post* Building, corner Liberty and Nassau sts.

P. S.—Attention is called to the remarks of A. J. Green, Central Park Commissioner, in the *World* of Sept. 15, and the *Times* of Feb. 15. Maps can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

The stone house, with 450 feet on Boston Road, and 560 feet on Cliff-st., can be purchased in one plot previous to sale.

A party at the Tower House on 2d-place to show the property.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
MONDAY, MARCH 1,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

will be sold under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., Referee.

No. 100 Mott-st., east side, between Canal and Hester sts.—The valuable lot of land, with the five-story brick dwelling thereon, on front and rear of lot.

ALSO, No. 102—The valuable lot of land adjoining the above, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

DELANCEY-ST.—No. 116, commencing at the corner of Essex-st., the lot of land, with the five-story brick building and store.

ALSO, No. 118 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building with store.

ALSO, No. 120 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building.

ESSEX-ST.—No. 98½, adjoining the Delancey-st. property, on the rear of lot, the three-story and brick basement building.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 100, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 102, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 104, adjoining the above, with two-story brick dwelling with attic and basement.

SECOND-AV.—Commencing at the southwest corner of 13th-st., the valuable lots of land known as Nos. 201, 199 and 197, each with four-story brick dwellings and basements.

ALSO, 109TH-ST.—Four lots of land north side 109th-st., distant 300 feet east from 11th-av.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Particulars at the office.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprise some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

29 Iron cannon, various calibres.
1,100 Field carriages and limbers.
190 Sets of artillery harness.
10,000 Pounds shot and shell.
45,000 Sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,200 McClellan saddles.
700 Artillery saddles.
2,000 Halters.
700 Saddle blankets.
6,000 Watering bridles.
2,400 Cavalry curb bridles.
2,200 Artillery traces and harness.

Persons visiting catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C. or Brevet Col. S. Crispin, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Jan. 25, 1869.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

3,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
50 casks M. R. Raisins.
1,000 bags Valencia Raisins.
20 bags Filberts.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:

6,671 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges, cargo brig *Selina Stanford*, from Sorrento.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, in the Exchange Salesrom, No. 111 Broadway, 18 lots at Elizabethport, N. J. The lots are 23x100 each, situated on Franklin, Marshall, Fulton, 3d and 4th sts. Also, in New-York, one lot on south side of 107th-st., 375 feet west of 9th-av., 25x100. The above will be sold on easy terms.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THE

ENTIRE BLOCK OF GROUND

LYING BETWEEN THE

GRAND BOULEVARD,

AND

10th-avenue, 86th and 87th streets,

AT AUCTION.

BEING PART OF THE ADAMS ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, AT THE

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y.

28 VALUABLE LOTS,

COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BOULEVARD, 10TH-AVENUE, 86TH AND 87TH STREETS, TO BE SOLD IN SEPARATE PARCELS.

Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired by the purchaser.

Maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS.
THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
9th and 10th avs., 63d and 64th sts.,
and only 800 feet distant from the
CENTRAL PARK,
Will be sold at auction,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
under the direction of
MESSRS. LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN.

This property, most eligibly located, and on high ground, will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, which said restrictions will also cover the block north of it, thus securing this property for first-class improvements.

TERMS UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.:
10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 6th May; balance, 70 per cent., may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Parties taking title before 6th May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th May.

PRINTED ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The sellers pledge themselves that the sale of this property shall be

OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT,

and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 21ST-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Schureman Halsted, deceased,

THE PLOT OF LAND,

together with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. The building covers the lot, and was erected by the late owner in the most substantial manner for business purposes, with girders and iron columns. It is now fitted as a hotel, with the modern improvements and conveniences, but can at small expense be converted into stores, for which purpose it was erected. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Arnold & Constable's new store, of that of Lord & Taylor, and in a block which contains the James and Albemarle Hotels, Hoffman and Coleman Houses. Lot 48.2 feet on Broadway, 46 feet on the rear, 82 feet on 21st-st., and 96.6 feet on the southerly line.

EAST 21ST-ST.—The plot of land situate on the north side of East 21st-st., adjoining the last described property, on the rear, being 46 feet in width by 92 feet in depth. The stables on the lot are not sold with the property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORE PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE, NASSAU, HUDSON AND JOHN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of John G. Merrell, Esq., Executor.

MAIDEN-LANE—Store and lot No. 30, near Nassau-st.
NASSAU-ST.—Store and lot No. 53, near Maiden-lane.
HUDSON-ST.—House and lot No. 110, near Franklin-st.
GREENWICH-ST.—House and lot No. 105, between Rector and Thames sts.

Map at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE MARBLE-FRONT STORE AND LOT NO. 626 BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of William Falconer, deceased,

BROADWAY.—The lot of land, together with the three-story marble-front store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., being 25 feet in front in the basement and first story are the full depth of the lot; the second story about 90 feet, and the third story from 40 to 50 feet deep; lot 25x103 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER HOBOKEN-ST., COLLINS HOTEL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Hoboken-st. and West-st., known as "Collins Hotel," opposite the Albany steamboat landing, 44x80 feet. Possession May 1, 1869.

Maps at office of auctioneers, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASST. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, no longer needed for the public service, viz.: 800 wooden bedsteads, iron bedsteads, cots, chairs, 1,000 lamp bottles, 5,000 tin plates, old chairs, desks, tables, &c., &c. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Asst. Med. Purveyor, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

PUBLISHER'S SALE OF FINE ENGlish and American Books. Some unusually bound and illustrated. Among the collection will be found Gustavo Doré's Works, Milton's "Paradise Lost," Dante's "Inferno," "Baron Munchausen," "Wandering Jew," Dante's "Purgatory," "La Fontaine's Fables," &c., to be sold by R. SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock.

W. H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LAURENS-ST. AT AUCTION.—W. H. VAN WYCK will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, premises No. 8, Laurens-st., with brick and frame buildings thereon. Lot 25x100. Particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 229 Broadway.

SEVENTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE of Scranton coal on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. Thurber, Wetmore & Co., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock noon, 80,000 tons of coal from the Lackawanna regions, delivered at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during March, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SUPREME COURT—GEORGE W. WAITE against ANNA FRANCES WAITE, JENNY WAITE and JOHN WAITE.—In partition.—By virtue of an order of this Court, made on the 12th day of February, 1869, in this action, will be sold by the undersigned, through William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map for dividing the farm of the late Balaam Johnson Cozine, Nov. 20, 1844, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, as the second, third and fourth, (1, 2 and 4.) The said lots, numbers one and two, are bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Broadway, distant fifty-two feet six inches and seven inches south from the intersection of the easterly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street, running thence eastwardly parallel with Fifty-sixth-street eighty-one feet; thence northwardly along the easterly line of said lot number four, sixty-feet and five inches, to a diagonal line, the northerly boundary line of land late of Jane Ackerman, deceased; thence westwardly along said diagonal line, fifty-one feet and six inches, to a lot hereinafter described as marked C. J. W.; thence southwardly along said lot marked C. J. W. forty-three feet and eight inches to the easterly line of Broadway, and thence southwardly along the easterly line of Broadway twenty-five feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Said lot number four is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street, distant seventy-one feet and five inches eastwardly from the intersection of the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street with the easterly line of Broadway, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street twenty five feet; thence northwardly one hundred and sixty-feet and lot number five on said map, eighty-eight feet and two inches to a diagonal line, the northerly boundary line of land late of said Jane Ackerman; thence westwardly along said diagonal line, twenty-five feet and three inches to the rear of said lot number one on said map; thence southwardly, along the rear of lots numbers one, two and three on said map, eighty-four feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain lot of ground situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, adjoining the lots above described and hereinbefore mentioned as lot C. J. W., bounded westerly in front by Broadway, easterly in the rear by said lot number two on said map, southerly by said lot number two and northerly by the northerly line of the land formerly of said Jane Ackerman, deceased; containing in breadth in front and rear twenty feet, and in length on each side forty-three feet eight inches, be the same more or less.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1869.

WILLIAM J. MARRIN, Referee.

CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 5 Tryon-row. fl6-law6wTu

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE

AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER

WILL SELL ON

MONDAY, MARCH 15,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND

CONTAINING ABOUT

181 LOTS,

ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

The demand for semi-rural residences must be considered not only a prominent characteristic of the present activity in real estate, but is also evidence that the increasing population of the City of New-York will make its suburbs indispensable auxiliaries. It is not doubted that part of Westchester County, embraced by the contemplated sale, will become a part of the great and growing City of New-York.

The great feature of Westchester County at present, in this connection, viewed from a City standpoint, is the

Central-avenue,

which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery.

It commences on the northerly side of Harlem River, directly opposite the termination of the 7th-av. Grand Boulevard and 155th-st., and is connected with this City by the Central bridge, which spans the river at that point. The Commissioners of Central Park, when this tract shall be placed under their control, will lay out several streets and avenues, and connect them by bridges with the boulevards on New-York side.

The probable consolidation of this part of Westchester County with New-York City, the popularity of Central-av. as a drive, the proximity of the Harlem and 3d-av. cars, and the proposed underground railroad, make it at once desirable for building purposes or for investment. The location of this property is superb, and a fine view of Central-av. is presented from all points. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

DAN. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY SALE.—BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, (by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant Navy-Yard, New-York,)

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

A large quantity of

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For full particulars call at our office, No. 100 Wall-st., for catalogues. The goods can be seen at any time previous to sale by applying to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM N. DOUGHERTY and REBECCA R., his wife, plaintiffs, against JAMES H. DOUGHERTY and ADDIE T., his wife, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, made and rendered in the above cause, on the 1st day of February, 1869, I, JAMES I. COLEMAN, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell, through JOSEPH McGUIRE, Real Estate Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869, at the 12 o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in said judgment, and situate in the City and County of New-York, as follows, to wit:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the new First Ward of the City of New-York, on the northwesterly corner of Maiden-lane (late Fly Market-alley) and Maiden-lane, as it is at present occupied by Nathaniel Bunce and Charles Farrar; beginning at the southeasterly corner of a lot of ground now owned by and belonging to John B. Hunter, on Maiden-lane, (late Fly Market-alley,) at the middle of the partition wall between the store now owned by and belonging to the said John B. Hunter, and the store now occupied by the said Nathaniel Bunce and Charles Farrar; running thence southerly along said Maiden-lane (late Fly Market-alley) twenty-two feet to the corner of South-street; thence westerly along the northerly line of South-street thirty-five feet four inches to land formerly of Isaac Ribbe, and now belonging to the estate of the late Henry Kermit, deceased; thence northerly along the same twenty-seven feet, more or less, to the south line of a lot granted to the said John B. Hunter; thence easterly along the same ten feet, to the store so owned by and belonging to the said John B. Hunter; thence southerly along the same six feet six inches, and thence still easterly along the said partition wall, and thence easterly along the same twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, (as the same lot of ground is laid down on a map of the said lot, piece or parcel of ground actual survey, made in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, by Daniel Ewen, City surveyor, and filed in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York.)

Second—And also all those (3) three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property of Heeron A Johnson, dated May 22, 1851, made by James E. Serrell," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, as Lots Numbers 2, (two,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southwesterly line of Broad-street, in the centre of a party wall distant thirty-one feet and nine inches southeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, with the southeasterly line of Pearl-street, and running thence southeasterly along the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, twenty-three feet and ten inches and half an inch to the centre of a party wall; thence southwesterly along the centre line of said party wall seventy-four feet and six inches to the rear line of lot number eleven inches and one-half of an inch; thence southwesterly eleven feet and ten inches; thence northwesterly one foot and one-half of an inch; thence southwesterly fifty-two feet and eight inches; thence northwesterly fifty-two feet and eight inches to the southeasterly line of Pearl-street aforesaid; thence northeasterly along the said southeasterly line of Pearl-street, eighty-four feet and eleven inches to the rear line of lot number 1 (one) on said map above described; thence southeasterly along said rear line of lot number 1 (one) and part of the rear line of lot number 2 (two) one hundred and two feet; thence northeasterly five feet and ten inches; thence northwesterly eight inches to the centre of a party wall; and thence northeasterly along the said centre line of a party wall sixty-six feet seven inches to the place of said southwesterly line of Broad-street, at the point or place of beginning; the rear part of said lot number two (2,) being the portion thereof colored yellow on said map said designated as "yard in common," being conveyed subject to the right of the owners and occupants for the time being of lot number 1 (one) on said map, to use the same, and any privy thereon, as and for a yard in common between the premises hereby conveyed, and said lot number 1, (one,) as particularly mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance of lot number 1 (one,) bearing even date herewith, made by the said party of the first part to Anthony L. Hill.

Third—And also all that certain house and lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of East Broadway, (formerly Harman-street,) and known and distinguished by the number (100) one hundred East Broadway, and which, in a deed made by Stephen McCrea, and Mary, his wife, to Stephen Rose, and dated the thirtieth day of July, in the year 1794, is described as follows, to wit: The southerly half part of lot number forty-two, fronting Harman-street, containing, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, bounded on the east by lot number forty-three, and upon the west by lot number forty-one, and upon the north by the exact half of said lot number forty-two.

Fourth—And also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded on the southernmost half part of a certain lot of ground known in a map of the farm late of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by lot number forty-three, and now known as number one hundred and two East Broadway. Bounded southerly in front by East Broadway; northerly by the northerly half of said lot, number forty-three; easterly by lot number forty-four, now, or lately, belonging to Leander Henderson, and westerly by lot number forty-two above conveyed; containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, sixty-three feet, be the same more or less, or the exact half of the length of the said lot number forty-three.

Fifth—And also all the south half in length of a certain other lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, between East Broadway and Division-street, and distinguished in a map made of the farm of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, as lot number forty-one, the south half of which said lot number forty-one is hereby intended to be conveyed; and which said south half is now known by the number eighty six (formerly ninety-eight) East Broadway, and is bounded as follows: Southerly in front on East Broadway; northerly, in the rear, by the remaining half of said lot number forty-one; easterly by property of the said party of the second part, on half lot number forty-two, and westerly by Isaac Guion on half lot number forty, and containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length the exact half in length of said lot number forty-one.

Sixth—And also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and butted as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Water-street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the northeast corner of Pike and Water streets, running thence northerly and parallel with the easterly side formerly part of the estate of Isaac Clason, deceased, now or late in the possession of one Benjamin Sands, Jr., forty-six feet and six inches, thence easterly along the south line of another lot of land, which fronts on Pike-street or slip, also formerly part of the same estate, twenty-four fe

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expenses.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA.....Feb. 24 | RUSSIA.....Mar. 17
JAVA.....Mar. 3 | CHINA.....Mar. 24
AUSTRAL'SIAN..Mar. 10 | CUBA.....Mar. 31

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....Feb. 25 | TRIPOLI.....Mar. 11
TARIFA.....Mar. 4 | PALMYRA.....Mar. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.

NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....Mar. 17.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

INDIA.....Feb. 27 | BRITANNIA.....Mar. 20
CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27
IOWA.....Mar. 13 | EUROPA.....April 3

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, FORBES,
Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Tickets also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the English mail steamer from Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Honduras.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For —HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving March 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco on the 5th of each month.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. M. O'BRIEN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRILL, R. A. CAMS, via Nassau.....Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....Mar. 11
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILIPS.....March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.....March 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent.
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
QUEEN CITY,
Capt. ELLIS,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M. 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 92 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RIDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
SATURDAY, March 6
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent,
No. 73 William-st.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. No moving in May.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON 38TH-st., near Madison-av.; accommodations first-class; liberal arrangements for permanent party. Apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 38th-st.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—A large and nicely furnished room on second floor to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with or without board.

NO. 59 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a furnished, a second-story front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

A T NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF A rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful large parlor, bedroom attached; full board.

NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—TO let, with first-class board, three single rooms.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 194 and 196 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. B. STOWELL, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 8th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES, greatly improved. Price reduced. New and second-hand. JAMES A. ROBINSON, 104 Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and Babylon stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 243 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or Southern line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also, sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M., returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M., mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1; 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. H. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Feb. 27
CORTES, NELSON.....SATURDAY, March 6
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.
We are now taking orders for our AMERICAN IMPROVED VELOCIPEDE. Pronounced by all good riders superior in every respect to any two-wheel velocipede yet produced. Parties can see them ridden, and decide for themselves, by calling at our repository.
TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
No. 620 Broadway.

HORSE, WAGON, SLEIGH AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Horse young, sound and kind; 15½ hands high; $200; wagon, coupe rockaway, shifting front, $100. Apply at No. 196 South 1st-st., near 8th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CURTAINED carriage. Can be seen at No. 148 East 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Has been in use for a short time.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, WAGON AND harness. No. 79 Pitt-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of six lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE.
THIRTY-FIVE HARLEM LOTS,
SEVENTY WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS,
and plots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Also, valuable water fronts on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. G. LESPINASSE,
No. 35 John-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST.:

West 23d-st., three-story, h. & b.	$30,000
West 45th-st., four-story, h. & b. & s.	25,000
West 34th-st., three-story, h. & b., with carpets and gas-fixtures	20,700
East 23d-st., four-story, E. b. bk., furnished	14,000
West 42d-st., three-story, h. & b. &	12,500

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—WILL BE sold, the large property owned and occupied by the American Express Company, comprising the whole block between Hudson, Duane, Jay and Staple sts., with their large first-class marble building, 100x100, and a one-story brick building, about 80x100. The second, third and fourth lofts of the marble building, 100x100 each, are also offered on lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ADMIRABLY PLANNED house No. 210 East 46th-st., brown-stone, high basement, ten rooms, very large parlor and bath-room, wainscotted walnut stairs, new Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, classic bronze gas fixtures, French looking glasses, all in perfect order. House 15x80; lot 100 feet. Price $18,000. Cash $5,000. Inquire on the premises. This description is accurate.

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO be self-evident"—1st. The best business property in Brooklyn is on Fulton-av.; 2d. The most valuable lots on this great thoroughfare can be obtained on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., to be sold by us at the "Exchange," in New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LARGE PROPERTY in 14th-st., west of Broadway; very suitable for shop or rooms for piano-forte and many other purposes, lot being 25x112 feet; 50 per cent. of purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to ALEX HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA wide three-story and attic brick house, No. 39 Clinton-place, near University-place; about twenty-eight feet wide; "Sailors' Snug Harbor" lease, about eight years to run at $220 per annum; $35,000; will be let if not sold. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front high-stoop house, No. 124 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts. The house has all the modern improvements, and is replete with every convenience. Apply to G. W. CANDEE, No. 80 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 25x100, with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT C. BROWN, No. 66 East Broadway, or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

NO BUSINESS CORNERS IN NEW-York are more desirable than those on Fulton, Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at "Exchange."

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, 50X100 feet, together with the houses thereon, Nos. 109 and 111 Mulberry-st.; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to LABOR HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST., an extra wide house, in perfect order, with the furniture; stable if wanted; early possession can be had. Permits to be had from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE high-stoop four-story house, No. 167 West 34th-st.; lot 21x50x75. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $36,000. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PARCEL OF PROPerty, fronting over 150 feet on Broadway and below Central Park, at 59th-st. Also, a farm on Staten Island. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SNUG THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house; $13,500; liberal terms; fine order; bath, water-closets, heater, &c.; immediate possession. Apply on premises, 51 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-AV., MURRAY HILL, an extra wide and elegant house, with or without furniture and stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, Nos. 492 and 494 Water-st., near Rutger-st.; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 35 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.; convenient and excellent location. Apply to WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1869.
OFFICE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until March 16, 1869, at 10 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype pages of the ILLUSTRATIONS OF MACHINERY, &c., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1868, with the name of the patentee and the character of the patent on each illustration, or for otherwise furnishing the illustrations for that report.
The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness. The work to be delivered at the Office free of cost for transportation and subject to the approval or rejection of the Congressional Printer.
The Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing would prefer to have the work equal to that of illustrations for the Patent Office Reports of 1867, in accordance with the standard heretofore adopted by them, and they invite proposals for that quality of work; but they reserve to themselves the right to reject any proposals which they may deem unsatisfactory; and also for furnishing the illustrations by photo-engraving, lithographic or other process.
The awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder *for the interest of the Government*, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.
Bidders must procure from the Congressional Printer drawings of illustrations sufficient in number to form a page, and must accompany their bids with a specimen of their work, with a sworn statement that it was made in the establishment of that bidder, and that he possesses the necessary facilities for the prompt execution of such work as may be given. If the bid is for supplying electrotype-plate pages, one of those pages must be furnished, that it may be subjected to practical tests.
Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design, the whole number of figures in the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will execute the work in accordance with the proposals.
The number of illustrations will be about the same as in the last published volume.
Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.
Blank forms will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform precisely therewith.
Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of Hon. B. B. Anthony, U. S. Senate; Hon. A. H. Laflin, House of Representatives; or the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for grading, heating, and furnishing Primary School No. 13, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 148 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES HARRISON
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. SMITH,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.
Dated FEB. 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations" and for furnishing Primary School No. 1, situated on the west side of Ludlow-st., near Delancey-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
GEORGE KINZEE,
WILLIAM MCCAFFIL,
BENJ. F. SHAFFER,
Board of Trustees Tenth Ward.
Dated Feb. 15, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CARHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER.
Miss Day, &c., &c.
The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
VERY GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
POPULAR PRICES.
HOUSES CROWDED.
200 ARTISTS ALL APPEAR.
GLORIOUS BILL THIS WEEK.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF
JOHN BOSCOYRS IN HIS
very celebrated
FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION.
Continued success of
THE GREAT
O'REARDON, in his wonderful performance, entitled TOMBLERICON; HARRY RAYNOR, in his surprising and unequaled solo on the Japanese fiddle on ONE STRING; the great musical clowns, THE CARLO BROTHERS; the BOOTHE and FRED, New Pantomime of THE YOUNG RECRUIT. The great ballet, THE PEERLESS BONFANTI and the GREAT TAMMANY COMPANY.
acknowledged to be the
GREATEST COLLECTION OF TALENT
ever congregated together in any one
PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Reserved Orchestra Circle.....25 cents extra.
Reserved Balcony Circle.....25 cents extra.
Reserved Orchestra Chairs.....50 cents extra.
Seats secured at the box office
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

THE FORTY THIEVES.
"I'd like to be a Swell, swinging round the Circle,' and all songs sung in above burlesque at Niblo's Garden. Price 40 cents each.
WM. A. PONDY & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Branch store No. 865 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing 50 acres and upward, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion house, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house and ice-house, filled, and all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and grounds are in excellent order. In addition to the former access to and from the place, a new road, passing under a railroad bridge, has been lately made, thus obviating the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, West chester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York City property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A General Holiday---No Parade, No Fireworks---Church Services---Reunion of Veterans---Balls Last Evening---Suburban Celebrations.

Yesterday had the air of something that has missed fire. It was neither like a holiday nor a business day, but a pale colorless negation of both. There were plenty of folks in holiday costume about the streets, but there was nothing to mark the anniversary of Washington's birthday save a few flags drooping dismally over the City Hall, and a vast concourse of idlers thronging the steps and piazzas of the civic building. The Courts of law, the Treasury Department, the Stock Exchange, and other public offices, were closed, and a good many of the down-town streets, owing to the closing of the stores, had a sort of semi-Sabbatical aspect, which, lowered upon by gloomy skies, was extremely depressing. It will be conceded, therefore, that these were hardly the conditions of a public festivity. The military it might be supposed would have turned out, and given a little liveliness to the town. But the military, wise as serpents, kept out of the mud, and declined to review or be reviewed. There was indeed a rumor that the veterans of 1812 intended to have a parade; but as nobody of any consequence seems to have seen them, their traditional glory remains in a literal sense undimmed. The patience of the immense crowd assembled in front of the City Hall was truly amazing. It was evident to a dispassionate observer that anything splendid or attractive was no more likely to appear in the frowzy, foggy, muddy Park, than amid the deserts of Sahara. Yet these good souls kept waiting there, hour after hour, with a pertinacity and good temper beyond belief. They even crowded out upon Broadway, and lined the sides thereof, invading the stoops of desolate banks, and climbing the apices of brick piles, though what they expected to see beyond the usual procession of hacks and stages is unimaginable. It is not at all improbable that some of them waited far into the night. This is the more likely from the fact that the Common Council, with a great flourish of trumpets, voted $20,000 for the celebration of WASHINGTON's birthday, and the popular mind doubtless became imbued with the notion that there would be fireworks *à ravir*. They reckoned without the host. There was no money for fireworks, or anything else of the sort, in the City Treasury. And hence, when night fell, the pall of leaden dullness was "Not percable with power of any star," nor illumined with the sparkles of a single rocket.

THE CITY HALL

A crowd of several hundred persons congregated in the City Hall Park yesterday morning, waiting, some of them, for the parade, while the others were waiting for something else, and the majority were waiting because the others did. An immense crowd of small boys passed the day in playing "tag" around the pillars in the vestibule of the City Hall, and the keeper of the hall amused himself by dusting their jackets with a stout cane whenever he could get the chance. The monotony of the occasion was somewhat relieved, about 1 o'clock, by the appearance in the Park of a figure habited in a suit of yellow leather, with a cokced hat, knee-breeches, swallow-tail coat, metal buttons and buckled shoes. So soon as he was observed, a rush was made for him, and he was hailed by universal accord as "Washington." "Step this way, General; come up here, George; give us a speech, General," were shouted out by stentorian lungs. A crowd of small boys seized the tails of his coat and dragged him up the steps of the Hall. "How well he looks," said an old lady from the country, "he bears his age wonderful, don't he? Why. I wouldn't have believed it was WASHINGTON, if I hadn't been told so." Others felt quite sure it was "the Father of his Country" from the fact of his wonderful resemblance to the brown-stone statue in the Park, and in fact, if the gentleman's dress had only been of a rather darker color, the resemblance would have been striking. The party in yellow, however, proved to be not WASHINGTON, but a peripatetic vender of photographs, who was somewhat taken aback by the exceeding warmth of his reception. After fighting his way through the crowd, he sought refuge in the City Hall, but finding no sale for his pictures there, he left by the back door.

All the offices of the Corporation were closed yesterday, with the exception of those of the Clerk of the Common Council. The Board of Aldermen expected to have had a meeting, but at the hour named a quorum was not present.

The exterior of the hall was decorated with large and small flags in abundance, but beyond this there was no recognition of the day in this department.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

Twenty-three venerable gentlemen gathered at Military Hall yesterday afternoon at the call of Gen. H. RAYMOND. They occupied themselves for a while in talking over old times, comparing their recollections of 1812, and getting off jokes of that date. The meeting was called to order by Gen. RAYMOND, who made a short address, stating that the number of the corps is rapidly diminishing, thirty-six having gone within eight months. He spoke of his efforts to effect the passage of a Pension bill through Congress. The House had passed it but the Senate had rejected it, and it was now deemed advisable to urge the Senate to reconsider its vote.

Col. A. DALLY read the following petition which was approved by the gentlemen present:

To the honorable Senators of the United States, in Congress assembled:

HONORED SIRS: The undersigned, in behalf of the veterans of the War of 1812, beg leave to state that they are perfectly cognisant of the pecuniary condition of a majority of the old soldiers and widows of soldiers of that war, who perilled their lives in defence of their country. Many of them are in abject want at the present time—living on the cold charities of friends and neighbors. Some are living with their children, who in many cases are unable to support them; some are living in garret bedrooms, their rent paid by the church to which they belong, and trusting to friends to furnish the means to subsist on from day to day; many have no friends to appeal to, and some are inmates of our almshouses, glad to get a pauper's food to keep soul and body together for a little time longer, until death relieves them from the cares and wants of this uncharitable world. There is now one old man in our office whose home is in the cabin of an old coasting sloop, suffering want, without a friend or relative to appeal to for assistance. We could enumerate many more cases of actual distress, but sincerely hope that your Honors will not only vote in favor of pensioning the old soldiers and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, but use your influence in behalf of suffering humanity. We would also suggest the propriety of passing the bill to date from the passage of the bill passed in the Lower House last Winter—it would give immediate relief to those who are in actual want.

Yours, very respectfully,
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1869.

A letter was read from Mr. DANIEL E. GREW, of Washington, stating that he had seen many Senators, and found them favorable to a reconsideration of the bill.

The roll was called, and the following gentlemen were found to be present: Gen. H. Raymond, 78 years old; Col. A. Dally, 76; J. H. Hull, Chaplain, 74; Capt. Henry Baker, 72; Arnel Titus, 78; C. Morell, 79; George Wicks, 78; William H. Brown, 72; Daniel Disosway, 78; Barnet Simonson, 78; Daniel Williamson, 73; James Mackrell, 78; James Hadley, 76; Richard Martin, 78; John F. Ames, 78; Frederick Henry Peter Caspar Friend, 78; A. Demarest, 78; Parmoney Doxey, 77; Wm. D. Morgan, 78; Timothy S. Wheeler, 80; Zenos Skidmore, 77; Wm. B. Doyle, 74; Jacob Folmer, 86; Uriah Ryder, 74.

The fathers of many of these veterans were revolutionary soldiers, and many family stories were told that went back into the good old Colony times.

Mr. JOSEPH WARNER, being introduced, said that his father was a veteran of 1812, and that for his father's sake he would like the gentlemen present to dine with him. The meeting was adjourned without any unnecessary delay.

SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

At Trinity Church there was a special service in honor of the occasion. Long before 11 o'clock the merry chimes rang out their silvery cadences and called together the crowd of worshipers. The church was densely thronged. At 11 the procession of clergy and choristers entered from the vestry, singing the processional hymn, "Praise my soul, the King of Heaven." The *Te Deum* was next sung to SMART's magnificent setting, and then the ante-communion service commenced. The opening invocation of the Holy Spirit and the Decalogue were intoned by Rev. Dr. OGILBY. The Epistle was read by Rev. Dr. HILLS, missionary to Greece; and the Gospel by Rev. VANDEVOORT BRUCE. This was followed by the anthem, "The Lord is Great," by RIGHINI. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON then ascended the pulpit and read WASHINGTON's Farewell Address. The silence which pervaded the vast audience during the delivery of this glorious utterance of the Father of his Country was something remarkable. The people seemed to hang with breathless attention upon every word that fell from the speaker's lips. At the conclusion of the address the choir sang "Glory be to God on high," from MOZART's Twelfth Mass. The offertory sentences were read by Rev. Dr. OGILBY, the collection being "for the relief of our brethren in the South." The service concluded with the prayer for the Church Militant, and the benediction by Dr. VINTON.

BANQUET OF THE NEWSBOYS.

The newsboys are noted for being wide awake and keeping fully abreast with the times. So having been informed by their Superintendent, Mr. GEO. CALDER, that a substantial dinner would be served up at 7 o'clock in the evening, the boys, who make the Phelps Lodge in Rivington-street their home, were not slow in accepting the invitation. Before the time appointed about one hundred boys were ready, waiting for the tap of the bell, and when the signal was given the way in which they disposed of the substantials was enough to drive a dispeptic frantic. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and one or two brief addresses were made.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BALL.

Company A of the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State Militia, gave a brilliant ball last night at the Academy of Music. Instead of waiting till 10 before dancing, as usual at similar festivities, the band very sensibly struck up before 9 o'clock, by which time a numerous company had arrived. A series of gas jets at the back of the stage described, in addition to the title of the regiment, a couple of flags. The uniform of the officers was very rich, gold and crimson being profusely blended upon the ground work of blue. Among the invited guests were those members of the State Legislature now in town, Admirals Farragut, Bailey and Godon, Gens. McClellan, McDowell, Sickles, Sandford, Shaler, Slocum, Franklin, Butterfield, Casey, Ingalls, Molyneaux and Dodge, Mayor Hall, Street Commissioner McLean, Recorder Hackett and Mr. Peter B. Sweeny. Col. Theodore N. Parmelee, commander of the regiment, was also present, with all the officers and many members of other military organizations. The ball was much enjoyed.

BALL OF THE WASHINGTON GREY'S CAVALRY.

The three squadrons of cavalry connected with the regiment of Washington Greys, commanded by Major KENT, gave a very handsome party last night, in the spacious dining-room of the Metropolitan Hotel. The uniform of the privates and non-commissioned officers was grey, with a helmet of brass, partly covered with gray cloth, a white pompon and a black horsetail. The commissioned officers wore a uniform of blue, with a white horsetail to their brass helmets. The invited guests were Admiral GODON, Gens. McDOWELL, SICKLES, INGALLS, GRAHAM and FRANKLIN. The officers of the Boston Lancers, the Philadelphia City Guard, the Providence Horse Guard, and the Burnside Zouaves of Providence, were also present. The ball was very pleasant. The supper was prepared in excellent style.

BALL OF THE SEEREITER CLUB.

The SEEREITER Club is a pleasure organization, whose members entertain themselves very pleasantly at intervals through the year with dances and picnics. The Club gave a very handsome ball last night at Apollo Hall, where a large company assembled and dancing continued far into the hours of this morning.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION LEAGUE ASSOCIATION.

Last evening the Republican Wigwam, in West Forty-sixth-street, was filled to overflowing on the occasion of the celebration of WASHINGTON's Birthday, which took place under the auspices of the Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward. Major DOUGLAS CAMPBELL gave the oration, his subject being "Washington and Grant." He said, that ten years ago it was the fashion to belittle the character of WASHINGTON, CARLYLE omitted him from his list of heroes, like an artist who paints the Alps, not the Mississippi Valley; yet the mountain which entrances the artist yields no food,—the valley feeds the nations of the earth. The late war made us appreciate more fully what WASHINGTON did for his time, by seeing what GRANT had done for ours. Each a natural General, either unknown but for time of war; so with the greatest executive men—CROMWELL, CÆSAR, NAPOLEON. Any time will do to produce great lawyers, orators, bankers and financiers, but a continent is upheaved when a world's captain is brought forth. GRANT has a harder task before him than any of his predecessors. Much depends on his Cabinet, but the man can be trusted who selected SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, McPHERSON. WASHINGTON and GRANT always trusted the people. GRANT needs their support now in his hardest fight against the politicians. He might have an easy time, and work the Presidential office of his party, as it has been done for years. But he will reform this. After showing the condition of Europe at the time of WASHINGTON's birth, as compared with the present, and arguing that the great improvements in the political systems of the world were due to the influence of our Republic, the speaker showed our responsibility now in preserving our Republic from the internal corruption which has destroyed free Governments in the past. Our present system of taxation and its collection are sapping the foundations of public virtue. The only remedy is honesty, economy and specie payments. Some one, horrified at the carnage of war, asked GRANT how he felt after the battle of the Wilderness. "I felt," he replied, "that I was going to Richmond." So now he would reply, "I feel that I am going to specie payment and a reduction of the debt."

Wm. ROSS WALLACE, the author of the "Sword of Bunker Hill," recited that production amid great applause. Prof. D. F. DIMON and others gave recitations, and with songs and other exercises, the entertainment was in all respects a pleasant affair.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT BALL.

The Eleventh Regiment ball, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, was martial and Teutonic in appearance, and the prevailing spirit seemed to be affection and lager beer, or, not to reverse cause and effect, lager beer and affection.

The Day in Brooklyn.

A national salute was fired at Fort Greene. The Courts and public offices were closed. Business appeared to go on as usual in all the principal thoroughfares. The schools were closed and the children were free. There was nothing special throughout the city to indicate any general celebration of the day.

The Day in Jersey City.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday was observed in Jersey City yesterday by the closing of the banks, public offices, schools, and a large portion of the shops throughout the city. In the evening the Firemen's ball at the City Hall was the leading attraction, and it was largely attended. A musical concert was also given at the Tabernacle, at which a respectable audience was present.

The Day in Newark.

The usual demonstration incident to the celebration of WASHINGTON's Birthday, took place at Newark yesterday, when the occasion was generally observed as a holiday. The public offices and many of the private business places were closed, and the streets were thronged with people in holiday attire. The church bells were rung at sunrise and sunset, and salutes were fired by the City Battery, Capt. MONROE, at morning, noon and evening. In the forenoon there was quite an imposing military procession, consisting of the First and Second Regiments New-Jersey Rifle Corps, the Veteran Regiment and the German Veteran Association, the music being furnished by Reinhardt's, Morris' and Jefferson's Bands. The day passed off quietly, and but five arrests were made during the day.

The Day in Elizabeth.

The day was celebrated by a military procession in the afternoon, composed of three companies of the Rifle Corps, under command of Capt. LUTZ, together with Company K, Capt. WANGER, from New-Brunswick. Flags were plentifully displayed, all public business was suspended, and many of the stores and business places were closed during the afternoon. Capt. DRAKE's company of Zouaves participated in the parade, and gave a ball in the evening.

Observances Elsewhere.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was observed in this city by the ringing of the church bells morning, noon and night; also, by a parade of the Marine Artillery, First Regiment of Light Infantry and the Burnside Zouaves, and a grand ball this evening by the Marine Corps of Artillery.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday is very generally observed to-day. The Custom-house, banks, and nearly all places of business, are closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 22.

A salute was fired this morning in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday. The American Mechanics had a parade. A large number of persons participated in the parade of that order. In Camden the banks and public offices are closed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was pretty generally observed along the Hudson. Here the banks and Post Office were closed, and flags waved from public and private buildings.

At Newburg the Nineteenth Regiment of the National Guard paraded the streets.

The usual salute was fired at West Point, and flags were displayed from the public works and buildings.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 22.

A national salute was fired at noon to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was observed as a holiday here. The Legislature adjourned, the public offices were closed, and, with the newspaper and foreign consular offices, displayed their flags. The First Infantry, the Fourth Artillery, and a number of German Turner Societies, paraded the streets.

A number of members of the Southern Press Convention are here, on invitation, at the St. Charles Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

The torchlight display of the Boys in Blue to-night was quite brilliant, notwithstanding the rain. About 3,500 were in line. At 10 o'clock the procession reached the residence of Gen. GRANT, in front of which it halted, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." A committee of gentlemen representing the organization were introduced to Gen. GRANT, who subsequently reviewed the procession. No speeches were made, Gen. GRANT remarking to the Committee that it would be impossible to be heard by the great number, and desiring them to return his thanks to the "Boys in Blue" for their kind consideration. He was pleased to see them celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the "Father of his Country." Afterward the line of march was again formed, and the procession moved to the residence of Speaker COLFAX, intending to pay their respects to that gentleman, and subsequently called on Senator-elect CARL SCHURZ.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON's birthday has been more generally observed in this city than ever before. Business has been generally suspended, and the streets thronged with people to witness the civic and military processions. The Courts, schools and public offices are all closed.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Printers' Strike—Mass Meeting of Typographical Union No. 6—Strong Resolutions—The Common Council Denounced.

The printers of this City took advantage of the general holiday yesterday to hold a mass meeting at Union Hall, corner of Elizabeth and Grand streets, for the purpose of hearing reports and listening to speeches of encouragement from different members of other trades. A very large number assembled. Mr. STIRK, the President of the Union, on taking the chair, said that this was a regularly adjourned meeting of the Union, and all business transacted would be in order. It was called, he said, more particularly for the purpose of learning the condition of the trade in this City. He then introduced Mr. ROBERT BLISSERT, of the Tailors' Union, who stated that employing printers paid more contemptibly mean wages to their journeymen than any employers in nearly all other trades, and he was glad to see the men rise to improve their condition. He had noticed that politicians had often made fair promises to be friends to workingmen, but invariably turned their backs upon them when in office. The Aldermen had lately been giving their printing patronage to rat-shops, and persisted in doing so, when they might give it to shops paying the wages demanded.

Mr. SIDNEY, of Typographical Union No. 6, said that the offices opposing the strike had not now more than twenty-five hands unconnected with the Union. One of these he had persuaded away, and procured him employment in the office of the *Telegram*. The foreman there, however, said he was such a blacksmith that he could not keep him, strike or no strike. He had conversed with Mr. MARTIN, President of the Typothetæ, in reference to publishing the scale of prices agreed upon by that body. Mr. MARTIN said the reason why it was published was that the men might see it. He told him in reply that communication could be acted upon by the Union, unless especially addressed to it. Anything needed must be made known to the 2,500 men of the Union in a direct manner, and not through the Press, and the late resolution of the Typothetæ must be rescinded.

The President then read reports from many offices, where assessments were unanimously voted by the men to uphold the present strike. He said that if it should not prove sufficient, more would be readily accorded. He stated that a young lady compositor had been discharged from the office of WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK on account of her father's having been an active member of the Union. On asking why her services were not needed, the reply was, "Because I hate your father." He moved that the young lady, during absence from work, should be presented by the Union with the same wages it accorded to its striking members. This was accorded to with a ringing aye.

Mr. TAYLOR, of the Stair Builders' Union, then addressed a few words of commendation to those on strike, and a series of resolutions were then read as follows:

Whereas, The strike has lasted four weeks, and by by the action of the employers, it has ceased to be a question of wages, but one not only involving the existence of Typographical Union No. 6, but of every trade organization in the City.

That the Union reiterates its assurances to those parties now on strike that, until the withdrawal of the opposition of employers to this Union as a body corporate, and to the scale adopted by the Union, they will pledge their earnings and influence for any period necessary to bring the strike to a successful termination.

That in furtherance of this strike we pledge ourselves to use every influence in our power to induce publishers and others to withdraw their work from the offices where it is being performed by non-tax-paying men and boys, and to give it to piece-paying establishments.

That we will by every means in our power make public the repeated efforts of the employers to induce individuals to withdraw from our ranks by the offer of wages far in advance of those demanded by us, thereby proving that our demand was not unjust, and that they are only actuated by a desire to break up a trades organization which has become too strong for them to contend against.

That, as we are numerically among the strongest of our sister organizations in this City, we will prove we are also strong in resources and true in purpose, not only for ourselves, but for all other trades organizations.

That we call upon all trades organizations to give us their moral support and influence in defeating the non-paying and assisting the price-paying employers, by the transfer of all work which can be influenced from the one to the other.

That in furtherance of the above, we call particularly upon those who sympathize with us to impress upon their representatives in the various branches of the City Government the necessity of standing firmly by the workingmen in this struggle. They expect the workingmen to stand by them at the polls.

That this Union publish it as a crying shame, that at the present time a large portion of the City work is allowed to remain in the office of Messrs. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, two of the bitterest opponents the workingmen have in this City, and that up to this time, the Common Council have neglected to remove it.

That the thanks of this Union be tendered to all employers who have cheerfully paid our just demands, and that we pledge ourselves to support them fully in their rights against other employers who have refused to pay.

That our thanks be tendered to sister Unions who have shown sympathy with us, and to our fellow-workmen for their financial assistance in this emergency, coupled with the earnest hope that the necessity for it will soon cease.

That the organization of a Co-operative Association is looked upon by this Union as one of the best legitimate measures in our power of carrying out our demands, thereby showing to the public that the scale can be paid in full, and still leave a good margin for profits.

That the Union do most heartily denounce the miserable enmity exhibited by Messrs. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK in discharging young ladies in their employ revenge for the actions of their father, particularly as the said firm wish to retain the more experienced and discharge the other of the two sisters, showing the enmity with which actuates them in their attempt to injure our members, yet protect themselves.

These resolutions were unanimously carried.

A resolution was then offered "that, as the employers had voted not to communicate with the Union, the Union should equally vote to hold no communication with the employers." This was opposed, on the ground that if the employers had made fools of themselves, it was no reason the Union should do so. It was not the desire of the Union to be aggressive. They merely wished what was fairly their due. If employers desired to communicate, they should be received. The resolution was tabled.

A series of discussions then took place upon matters of detail in regard to piece-work, which the papers were requested not to publish. After this an adjournment took place until to-day.

Clothing-Cutters' Strike.

The clothing-cutters on strike held their usual evening meeting last night at No. 10 Stanton-street. It was reported that SONNEBORN & Co., of the late list of opposing employers, had given their adherence to the new scale of $24 a week, leaving only WM. C BROWNING & Co. as not having acquiesced. In addition to the above firm, several other establishments, on being appealed to yesterday, at once conceded. These were JAMES WILDER, JR.; ROGERS, MORGAN & GROB; CARHART, WHITFORD & Co., and STETTHEIMER & Co., making, including the old list, thirty-three houses. The men in the following shops struck yesterday, on account of the non-compliance of the employers: METZ & NATHAN, SELIGMANN, MAY & ISAACS, and HALLE & Co. The cutters are well satisfied with their success thus far, a committee will call to-day upon YOUNG & Co., SELIGMANN & Co., and STRAUSS SALIN, requesting their adherence to the new scale.

Meeting of Painters.

The painters met yesterday evening at Demilt Hall in numbers sufficient to fill the room. The object of the meeting was to perfect the consolidation of two societies, the New-York Benevolent and Protective Society of Practical Painters and the Union Practical Painters' Association of the City of New-York. The new society is to be called the Operative Painters' Mutual Protective and Benevolent Society of the City of New-York.

Mr. H. E. HOLBROOK occupied the chair. The roll of the Union was called and the vote for consolidation was unanimous. The officers of the Union then resigned and the association adjourned *sine die*.

The other society next gave up the ghost with suitable ceremonies, and the two disembodied spirits proceeded to amalgamate and incorporate themselves in the new organization, which was called to order by Mr. ENNIS, Chairman of the Joint Committee.

Mr. JAMES CONNOLLY was elected Chairman, and made an address, congratulating the painters on the success of the movement, which, he said, would insure eight hours for a day's work, and an increase of wages if desired. He exhorted all to harmony and fraternal love. His benevolent advice was so far efficacious that a motion to exclude all painters whose names were not on the rolls was lost. The articles of consolidation were then read and adopted by the joint meeting. The by-laws of the Practical Painters' Association were adopted, and the body elected the following officers: President, JOHN T. FISHER; Vice-President, H. E. HOLBROOK; Recording Secretary, WM. B. MATTHEWS; Assistant Recording Secretary, JAMES P. KELLETT; Financial Secretary, CORNELIUS DUNN; Assistant Financial Secretary, JOHN J. BURNS; Treasurer, MORRIS K. WALSH; Corresponding Secretary, ROBERT B. DONELLY; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, WILLIAM CLAYTON; Sergeant-at-Arms, WILLIAM MCCARTHY.

The meeting adjourned to Monday evening at No. 95 Sixth-avenue.

Burglary in Catharine-street—The Burglars Arrested when Dividing the Spoils.

During the early part of Sunday night last the store of BERMAN & ORLRICH, No. 20 Catharine-street, was entered by burglars, who gained an entrance to the premises by reaching the rear windows by a private alleyway. Being thus shielded from observation, they leisurely pried open the iron shutters with a jimmy, and having ransacked the entire store, escaped from the place unseen taking with them laces and linens valued at $500. The burglary was not discovered until 11 o'clock at night, when it was reported at the Oak-street Station-house by Officer WATERMAN, of the Fourth Precinct. The case was immediately taken in charge by Sergt. TOWNES, and Detectives HORBELT and MULLEN, also of the Fourth Precinct, who succeeded during yesterday morning in tracing the stolen property to the premises of JAMES HARRIS, at No. 132 Mott-street. Arrangements were at once completed to make a sudden descent upon the place, and during the afternoon Sergt. TOWNES, with a number of officers all in citizens dress, proceeded to the second floor before their errand was suspected or warning of their approach given. Breaking open the door of the rear room, the officers rushed in at the moment that eight men were in the act of dividing among themselves the stolen laces and linens, which were piled up in the centre of the room. It was the work of a moment only to secure the men, and the property being also taken in charge, Sergt. TOWNES returned to the station-house completely successful. When the prisoners were arraigned before the desk they gave their names as James Harris, Joseph Nilens, William Lyons, James Robinson, Moses Smith, James Wilson, Thomas McCormick and James O'Brien. They are all quite young in years, but are all well known to their captors as men old in crime. Being well acquainted with their desperate characters, and being determined that no chance for escape should be given them, Capt. THORNE not only locked them up in his strongest cells, but placed over them special sentries, heavily armed. The prisoners will be arraigned this morning, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court.

Lecture on the Tower of London.

Rev. E. P. ROGERES, D. D., delivered his lecture on "The Tower of London" last evening, at the Mission Chapel, in Thirty-fifth-street, near Seventh-avenue. The history of this famous Tower is in reality the history of England, from the time of the Conqueror to the present reign. During that long period it has stood successively as a palace, a fortress and a prison. The structure itself is of huge proportions. It covers an area of thirteen acres, and is capable of holding in its precincts 20,000 people. The walls are forty feet high, fifteen feet thick, and are surmounted by thirteen towers, the whole built of solid stone masonry. Each of these towers has a separate and intensely interesting history involving the career and fate of many famous characters of England. One of these towers is the present receptacle of the Crown jewels, and is closely guarded. The building is situated on the bank of the Thames, and the entrance to it is called the "Traitor's Gate." It is now used as a garrison and storehouse, where arms and ordnance are kept and displayed with fine effect. The lecture has been prepared with great care, and abounds in historical allusions to the scenes and characters associated with the old Tower. A large diagram of the building was exhibited to the audience.

The Late Admiral Foote.

The "Life and Character of Admiral Foote" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Rev. L. W. BACON last night at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. He related many incidents of the lamented Admiral's life not generally known. He was twenty-seven years in the naval service before he was promoted to the command of a ship. The most remarkable voyage of any vessel of our navy was made by the frigate *Cumberland* when FOOTE was on her and succeeded in getting every man of the officers and crew, except one immovable old toper, to give up their grog. When the war broke out, FOOTE was chief officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and, on account of his great energy and resources, was sent West to organize a river navy on untried principles. No one can ever understand the difficulties he had to contend against in building the first flotilla of gunboats. He claimed that if he deserved credit for anything it was for the amount of labor he expended in bringing into existence that fleet. He once said: "The work and my anxiety are so great that I wake up every morning with a gunboat across my breast." Gen. HALLECK treated his efforts with contempt, until the brilliant capture of Fort Henry showed the wisdom and metal of the old sailor. FOOTE's life was that of a consistent man and a true Christian. He never failed to illustrate his principles by example whenever an occasion offered. He was ready to sacrifice his life for the country, and expected to end it in his new command in the South Atlantic Squadron, in front of Fort Sumter; but he was cut off before he started, to the grief of the entire nation.

Annual Tea Party of Rev. Dr. Porter's Church.

The annual congregational tea-party of the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, (Rev. E. S. PORTER, D. D., Pastor,) was held in Washington Hall, E. D., last evening. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. PORTER, who made a brief address. Hon. DEMAS STRONG also made a short address, in which he referred to the social custom of tea-drinking and the effect it had among large gatherings of people as well as in small ones. He then alluded to the birthday of WASHINGTON, and paid a telling tribute to the "Father of his Country." He spoke in terms of congratulation in relation to the coming President, and trusted that they might all be spared to meet next year and express their gratitude for the blessings they now merely hoped for. After the speaking the exercises consisted of solos, duets and tableaux. The singing was participated in by Misses JENNIE and CORNELIA MILLER, Misses DERUNDEAU, KATIE CODRETT and Mr. PRIME. The singing and the tableaux were excellent, and the party throughout was a success. The tea-party portion of the entertainment, which is a comparatively new institution on so large a scale, proved to be a very popular and agreeable one last night.

Spencer Legion Boys in Blue.

This Republican organization held their meeting at their headquarters, No. 206 Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of effecting arrangements by which the Club can attend the coming inauguration in a body. After some discussion a committee was appointed by the Chairman, JOHN A. MEEKS, to make all the necessary arrangements, and to report fully to the Club. After some unimportant business the Association adjourned. Previous to this meeting, the Executive Committee met in the same room for the transaction of business, Mr. JOHN H. ROOLES in the chair. Nothing of interest transpired, except an informal report from a delegate to the Central Committee, who would at their next meeting bring up the whole subject of the contested elections in the various Assembly districts. The evidence, &c., from two of the districts, namely, the First and Twenty-first, were completed, but the Committee did not think it advisable to act until the whole of the districts were completed.

The meeting then adjourned.

Stabbing Affray in Hudson City.

In Hudson City at an early hour yesterday morning, a man named PHILIP SHORT was stabbed in an affray in which he became involved with his brother-in-law, JOHN A. DONNELLY. During the fight DONNELLY drew a knife, with which he inflicted several severe wounds upon SHORT, one of them being in his side near the heart, and from the effect of which it is feared the latter will not recover. DONNELLY was afterward arrested and committed without bail.

Descent on a Disorderly House.

At 10:30 o'clock last night Sergt. WILLIAM DILKS, of the Fourth District Police Court, accompanied by Officers ROBINSON, BUSTEED, CROSBIE and FLEMING, assisted by a squad of men from the Eighth Precinct, specially detailed by Capt. MILLS, made a descent on the house No. 12 Greene-street, and arrested all the persons found therein. The following are the names of the parties arrested, who were taken to the Eighth Precinct Police Station, and there locked up for the night: William Smith, the barkeeper; William Richards *alias* Billy Buttons, barkeeper for Mrs. Carlton; Fanny Grebner, Emma Campbell, Jno. Ross, Thomas Swift, Mary Bogerdus, Kate Palleston, and Eliza Stephens. The proprietress of the house escaped arrest, she being absent, it was alleged, in Paterson, at the time. The prisoners will be taken before Justice KELLY this morning, at the Yorkville Police Court, where they will undergo an examination. The descent was the result of an outrage which recently took place there. A young man induced a young girl to go to the above house, and there outraged her person against her will. For this charge he was brought before the Judge at Jefferson Market, where he was committed for examination on the charge of seduction. The young girl afterward entered the Magdalen Asylum, whence she subsequently returned to No. 12 Greene-street for her trunk. This was on last Saturday. Having obtained her trunk, she entered a Third-avenue car and proceeded up town in the direction of the Asylum. On arriving about Fiftieth-street she noticed that she was followed by a negress and another girl from the house No. 12 Greene-street, and had them arrested by an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY on Sunday morning at the Yorkville Police Court, and he committed them for examination. RICHARDS, the barkeeper, during the day applied for their release, and was ignominiously expelled.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

At 2:40 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five-story marble building No. 42 Warren-street, when considerable loss was occasioned to the edifice and contents. The first floor and basement are occupied by BODENHEIM & MEYER, hardware dealers. Loss on stock $2,000; insured as follows: Baltic, St. Nicholas, Commerce, (of Albany,) North America, (of Philadelphia,) Albany City, Norwich, (of Connecticut,) and Mechanics and Traders' $5,000 each, and the Grocers' and Lafayette for $2,500 each. The upper portion of the building is occupied by VENSTADTER BROS., shirt manufacturers. Loss $5,000; insured as follows: Commercial, Mechanics and Traders', Western, (of Buffalo,) Capital City, and four other companies, for $5,000 each, as well as in the Pacific for $10,000. B. K. & A. S. STEVENS own the building, who sustain a loss of $15,000; insured for $20,000. The flames originated in a box of refuse.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair. Only three complaints against liquor dealers were presented for trial, and were disposed of as follows: PATRICK H. BRADY, No. 322 Washington-street, not revoked; EDWARD MILLER, No. 780 First-avenue, not revoked; ADAM NEWMAN, No. 473 Ninth-avenue, not revoked. Twenty-nine new licenses were granted, after which the Board adjourned for one week.

It will be remembered that a few days since we published the fact that a woman calling herself MARY GIBSON had been arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon charges of false pretences made by several different parties. Yesterday ALICE BARRY, of No. 1,101 Broadway, appeared and made an additional affidavit against the prisoner. In this case, as in all the others, a dead uncle, who had left her an immense fortune, was the foundation upon which the artful female had built a trap with which to extract from the confiding some part of their worldly goods. Mrs. BARRY, believing in the defunct relative, and the substantials he had left behind him, readily advanced Mrs. GIBSON $525, and it was only when she read of the arrest of her debtor that she learned into what a bottomless pit she had cast her money. The prisoner seemed indifferent, however, about the matter, for having been brought from her cell to hear this new chapter in her career, she made no comment when she had heard it. She was remanded again for examination at a future time.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the Express Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, caused by the steam pipes overheating, setting fire to the wainscotting. Damage, $100.

A slight fire occurred in the tailor-store of HENRY LEVI, on the first floor of No. 517 East Fourteenth-street, when a loss of $200 was occasioned. Insured for $850. The edifice is owned by E. WALKER, of Boston, and only slightly damaged.

The propeller *J. L. Hasbrouck*, at Pier No. 35 North River, was boarded by river pirates on Friday night, who cut a sack of wool in two and carried away one-half, at 9:30, it being the property of GEO. W. PILLIN. On Sunday night MADISON MARKEY, belonging to a vessel in the same dock, noticed CHARLES MORRISON, aged 60, leaving the propeller, and caused his arrest by Officer MURPHY, of the Fifth Ward, who found him in possession of a half-bag corresponding to the one left behind, and bearing the marks of the owner. He was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, and held for trial.

Brooklyn.

In our notice of the dedication of the New-Jerusalem Church, corner Monroe and Clarkson streets, yesterday, there seems to have been some slight errors with regard to the financial part of the undertaking. The statement read by the Pastor, Rev. J. C. AGER, was, in substance, as follows: The cost of the church property was $40,000; which with the alterations and repairs, amounting to $6,500, would make a total of $46,500. The amount thus far paid is $29,000. There is therefore a balance of $17,500 still remaining due.

EMMA BIEN, being in unfortunate circumstances, jumped from one of the Fulton Ferry bridges last evening, and would have been drowned but for the prompt and vigilant conduct of the ferry hands. She was restored to her friends at a late hour last night.

Three men entered the house, No. 93 State-street, last night, and carried away $146 worth of clothing belonging to HORACE P. MERRILL and HENRY T. POWER. They were subsequently discovered in No. 83 of the same street, where they were packing their booty up for more convenient carriage, and they fled leaving the property behind them.

New-Jersey.

A man named THOMAS FURLING, an agent for a brewery, residing in the City of Bergen, was arrested on Saturday evening by Constable LILLIS, on a warrant in which he stands charged with having assaulted Mrs. JANE MARTIN, (a tenant in his house,) and attempted to commit an outrage upon her. The accused was held to bail by Recorder MATHEWS, in the sum of $500, to answer at the next term of Court.

JAMES EAGAN, a blacksmith, aged 28 years, and a hailing from Canada, was arrested at 3:45 o'clock Sunday morning, by Officers FOLEY and MCHORNEY, of the Jersey City Police, who found him in the basement of Mrs. RAE's Atlantic Hotel, in Hudson-street, under suspicious circumstances. The prisoner being arraigned before Recorder MACKTINDALE yesteday forenoon, Officer FOLEY stated that while passing the hotel he saw the shadow of a man reflected upon the window-shade in the office, while some person was passing between it and the gaslight. Summoning Officer MCHORNEY, the two crossed over and rung the upper door-bell, and the summons was soon answered by Mrs. RAE and her daughter. The ladies, who slept in different rooms, stated that they had heard some one trying door knobs and striking matches. The officers then proceeded to the basement, where they found EAGAN and the kitchen girl sitting by the range. The girl explained by